# The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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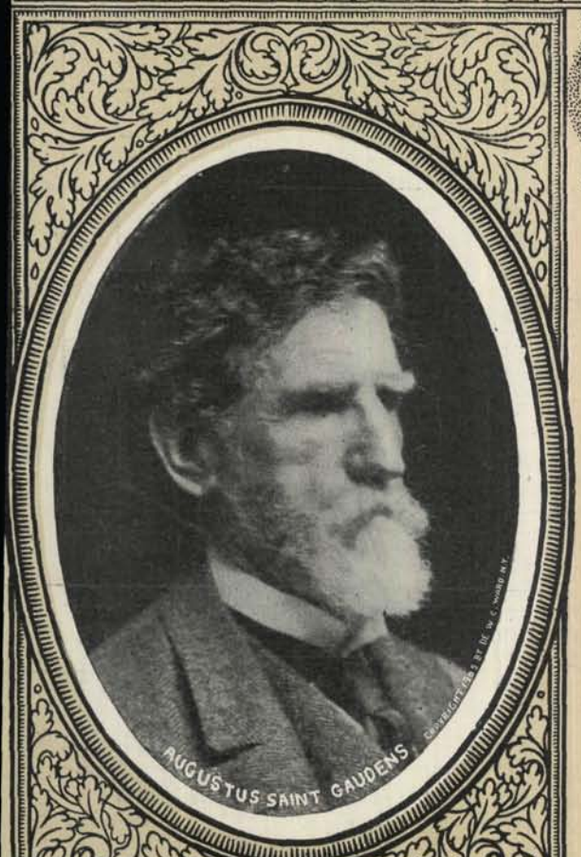


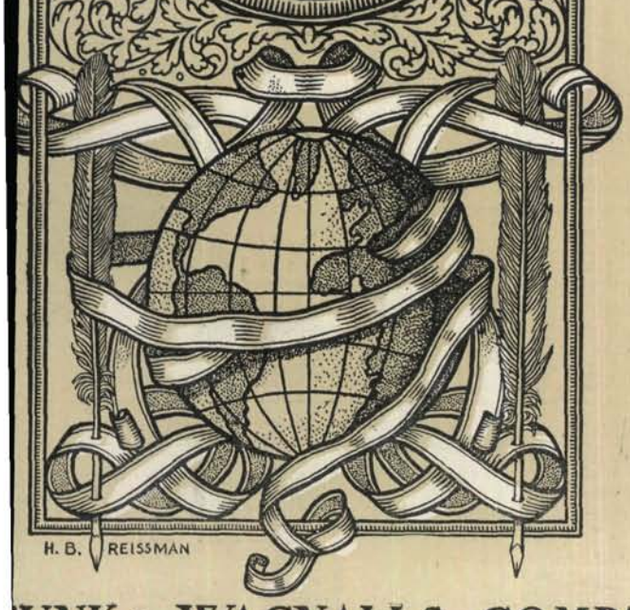



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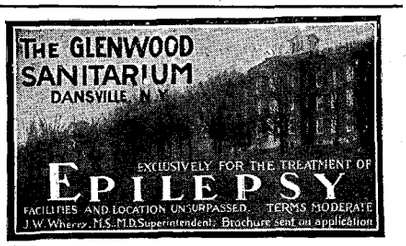


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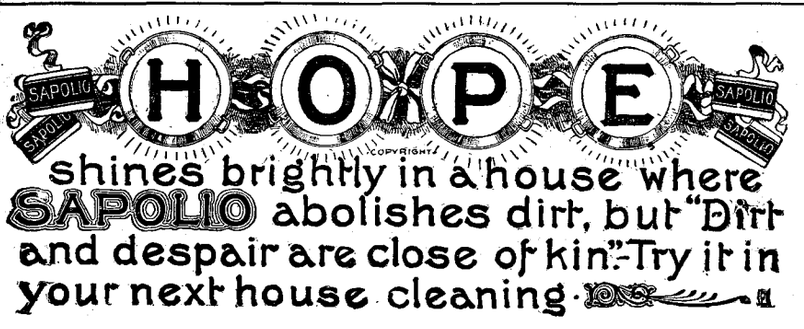


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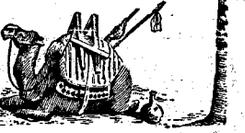

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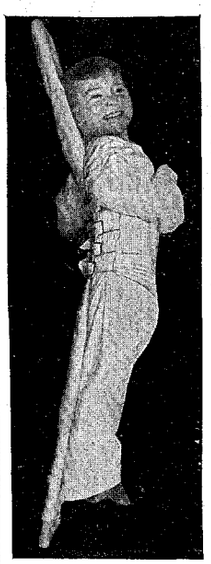

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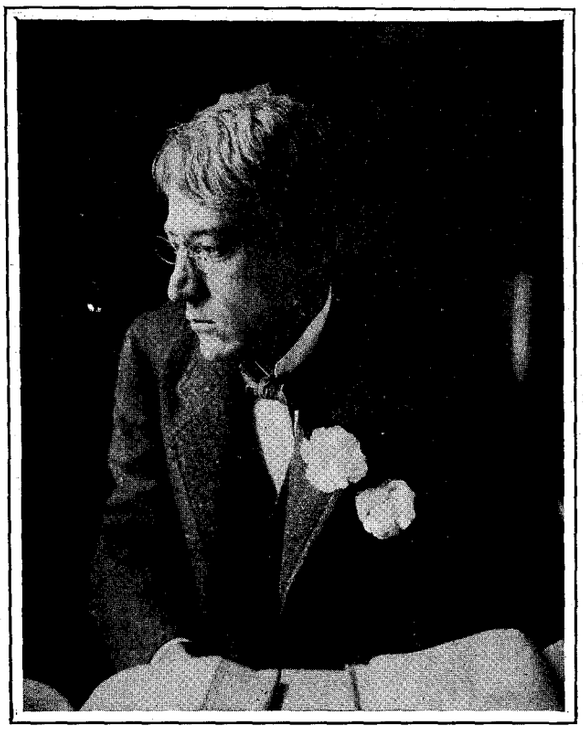
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXV., NO. 7 NEW YORK, AUGUST 17, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 904


## TOPICS OF THE DAY

### WILL THE GREAT FINE BE PAID?

"JUDGE LANDIS will be dead a long while before this fine is paid," says John D. Rockefeller, as quoted in the daily papers. If the payment of the fine is to be timed at all by the judge's decease, this statement may be taken as a delicate way of wishing him a long life—but it is not generally so interpreted. It is taken to mean that every resource known to the shrewdest legal minds that Standard Oil can employ will be exhausted before a dollar of this tremendous fine ever enters the Treasury of the United States. And it is the actual payment that the press are now regarding as the crucial point in the fight. "One can not help feeling that this is the decisive battle," says the Pittsburg *Press;* "if Judge Landis is sustained, good-by to the superb arrogance of entrenched monopoly." If he is not sustained, a number of papers remark, the trust's position will be stronger than it was before.



MR. JUSTICE KENESAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS,
Who imposed the largest fine known outside of war indemnities or royal confiscations.

The officials of the Department of Justice at Washington admit the possibility of a reversal of the conviction in the United States District Court or the Supreme Court, but they do not regard this as probable, and, if the conviction stands, they believe that the fine of $29,240,000 will stand. So we learn from a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, the leading newspaper defender of Standard Oil in the present controversy. If the decision is sustained, *The Times* thinks the trust will be justified in the claim that the fine assessed upon the Standard Oil Company of Indiana should not fall upon the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. As the Indiana concern is capitalized at $1,000,000 and the New Jersey one at $100,000,000, the chances of getting $29,000,000 out of the former are apparent. The New Jersey company may control the stock of the Indiana company, but *The Times* argues that this does not make the New Jersey company amenable. To support its argument it quotes the following paragraph from Purdy's "Beach on Private Corporations":

"A corporation is an entity regardless of the persons who own all its stock. The fact may be that one individual has become the owner of all the stock—but that does not make him and the corporation one and the same person. There is no identity between them. The owner of all the stock of a corporation does not own all its property."

Judge Landis considered this point in his decision. He said:

"The nominal defendant is the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, a $1,000,000 corporation. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whose capital is $100,000,000, is the real defendant. This is so for the reason that if a body of men organize a large corporation under the laws of one State for the purpose of carrying on business throughout the United States, and for the accomplishment of that purpose absorb the stock of other corporations, such corporations so absorbed have thenceforward but a nominal existence. They can not initiate or execute any independent business policy, their elimination in this respect being a prime consideration for their absorption. So when, after this process has taken place, a crime is committed in the name of such smaller corporation, the law will consider that the larger corporation is the real offender."

"This is clear common sense," approvingly remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, but it adds that "it was not law until Judge Landis said it, and no one can tell whether it is finally to be the law of the land until the Federal Supreme Court has its say." To say that the parent concern is not responsible seems "ridiculous" to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which observes that, if this principle were upheld, it "would open the door wide to all manner of evasions of the law." It goes on with its argument thus:

"Few deny that the real 'Oil Trust,' the alleged monopoly which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controls ninety per cent. of the petroleum industry and trade of the country, is the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and yet directly through its own organization it does comparatively little of the actual owning of assets and operating of industries in its vast business. It has some large refineries in New Jersey and some valuable pipe-lines for transporting crude petroleum, but for the most part it carries on this business through subsidiary companies in different States or groups of States, using them as its own instrumentalities. It has caused these companies to be organized under various State laws, it owns their stock, and from their dividends the earnings from which its own dividends are paid are mainly derived. It is not a mere holder of stock in several independent corporations like an ordinary individual, but these corporations are practically a part of itself, the organs and limbs through which it operates. They are the constituent members of its own organization, through which its functions are exercised. They act in response to its central will determined by its board of directors, of which their boards are the mere implements.

"Now, to contend that under these circumstances its responsibility and obligation in regard to these constituent or subsidiary corporations and their violations of law are no different from those of the ordinary individual stockholder in a railroad or other corporation seems a trifle absurd, and it is hard to believe that courts will so hold when the question comes to a test. . . . . .

"We would respectfully dissent from this view of the responsibility of trusts formed by means of the holding-company device and of their relation to the law of the land. We do not believe that it can be maintained under the law as it is, and if it could be it would behoove the lawmaking power to make it otherwise as speedily as possible. It is our idea that trusts and the magnates who direct their conduct and grow rich by their operation should be held responsible for the acts which are done through the instrumentalities they create and control, and should bear the penalties for those acts when they are in violation of law. Otherwise they can defy law and public authority with impunity for an indefinite time, making resistance to the enforcement of law a profitable part of their business. The doctrine of these defenders of monopoly is obnoxious to every principle of justice or equity, and it is depressing to find it preached by influential organs of public opinion."

A reversal of the verdict against the trust is confidently expected by its friends when the higher courts discover the weakness of the evidence against it. This was partly discust in our article of last week. Another phase is brought out in the following editorial from the New York *Globe:*

'Was the offense of the Standard Oil Company, to punish which Judge Landis imposed the great fine, actual or was it merely technical? Did the company knowingly, deliberately, and with felonious intent solicit and receive a lower rate on its oil shipments than other oil shippers? Was it honestly ignorant of the fact that the tariff-sheet of the Chicago & Alton Railway, on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission, showed that 18 cents was the published rate? These questions reach to the very heart of the case. On the answers thereto by the Supreme Court will depend, in all probability, the collection of the fine.

"Disregarding contradicted facts, it appears that for fourteen years the open published rate of the Chicago & Alton on oil shipments from Chicago to St. Louis was six cents. Both Chicago and East St. Louis being in Illinois, the rate was not an interstate one, and thus not filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. But Whiting, Ind., one of the manufacturing suburbs of Chicago, and within the Chicago switching district, where the Standard had its refinery, was in another State. The shipments therefrom being in effect Chicago shipments, the railroad company filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission what is known as an application statement—a statement to the effect that the oil rate from Whiting, Ind., would be the same as from Chicago. The defense contends this was notice to the world that the rate from Whiting would be 6 cents, and that an 18-cent rate set out in the regular classification, where oil was grouped with a number of commodities, was superseded. Technically, as Judge Landis ruled, this may not have been the proper way to set aside the 18-cent rate, but looking at the matter fairly there is no suggestion of secrecy. If the Jersey Central would file notice that its rate from New York to Camden, N. J., would be the same as from Jersey City to Camden, and the latter rate was published, the ordinary New York shipper in fact, if not in strict law, would have notice of the rate. Moreover, it appears that the rate clerk of the Alton specifically informed the traffic manager of the Whiting refinery that the 6-cent rate from Whiting to St. Louis had been duly filed. The evidence suggests that both the rate clerk of the company and the traffic manager of the refinery honestly believed the 6-cent rate had been filed—that the notice that the Chicago rate applied was a legal filing. Neither was as good a lawyer as Judge Landis. . . .

"If the Alton and the Standard Oil Company were the victims of a blundering rate clerk, or of a mistaken theory of the steps necessary to set aside one rate and establish another, it is obvious that the punishment is excessive. It is true that ignorance of the law is no defense, but courts properly take it into consideration when imposing sentence. It is unfortunate for the Government that its first great victory should rest on such technical foundations—on a state of facts which leave grave doubt as to whether there was any rebating at all."

A careful reading of the newspaper comment all over the country on this celebrated case shows a pretty general wish that the Standard-Oil magnates be made to pay a sum that they will remember, while a large percentage of the editors suggest prison stripes as their correct wear. The institution of proceedings against the Alton road, which gave the rebates, is regarded as the beginning of a general campaign against rebate-granting roads, a campaign that Wall Street seems to look at with misgiving, if falling prices indicate its feelings. Attorney-General Bonaparte is quoted by the New York *Times* as avowing it be the policy of his department to put behind the bars "any one who is really responsible for violations of the Antitrust Law." In his own words:

"It is the avowed purpose of the Department of Justice to prosecute criminally any one who is really responsible for violations of the Antitrust Law wherever it can do so with any reasonable probability of success. It does not care to prosecute mere underlings who are known to every one to have acted under the direct authority of their superiors. But if it can get a case against any of the superiors such as justifies a reasonable hope on the part of experienced lawyers that he can be punished personally, the department will undoubtedly take advantage of the opportunity as soon as it is presented.

"Inasmuch, however, as its only duty is to enforce the law, the department does not propose to institute any proceedings in which it does not hope to bring the guilty ones to justice."

Several papers are asking if Mr. Harriman is meant. Thus the New York *Sun* says in its news columns:

"The Chicago & Alton trial may again bring the Harriman case prominently before the public. During the period covering the Standard rebate cases Mr. Harriman and his associates controlled the Chicago & Alton, and the Government will have to decide whether the individuals legally responsible, as well as the corporation itself, shall be prosecuted. Under the Elkins Law any officer or director of any corporation or common carrier guilty of violating it, may be imprisoned in the penitentiary not to exceed two years in addition to being heavily fined in the discretion of the court."

So much acrid criticism of Standard Oil fills the newspapers that a good word for it is really notable. *The Wall Street Journal*, while not excusing the wrongs committed by the trust, adds:

"But the Standard Oil Company has achieved some things which are worthy of the commendation of the nation, and any fair statement would put these things which favor the Standard in the scales as at least some compensation for the evils which its system of business has entailed.

"For instance, the Standard Oil Company's efficiency has enabled the company in competition with powerful concerns abroad to extend the commerce of the United States around the globe. A traveler from Tunis recently said that while in that place he had seen a large caravan crossing the desert, each camel laden heavily with the Standard Oil Company's petroleum product. What other American manufacturer is sending caravans across the desert out of Tunis? In the last fifty years the exports of petroleum from the United States have amounted to over $500,000,000. The great bulk of these exports were made by the Standard Oil Company. This sum is so enormous that it amounts to twice the

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sum of the net imports of gold in the last ten years. In other words, owing to the high efficiency of the Standard Oil Company and its methods in marketing its products in foreign lands, this country has exported enough of this single product to account for every dollar of excess imports of gold over exports in the past ten years. Surely this is something to be said on the side of the Standard Oil Company. H. H. Rogers some time ago, in conversation with a friend, declared that the Standard had been responsible for $1,000,000,000 of American exports, and that if any citizens of a foreign country had by their enterprise sold $1,000,000,000 of the products of that country abroad, they would have been loaded with honors, and monuments would have been raised in their praise.

"There is another thing to be said in behalf of the Standard Oil Company. Altho it has disbursed in the last twenty-five years dividends averaging over 24 per cent. a year, yet in this era of vast capitalizations the Standard Oil Company has made no attempt to conceal its great profits. It has indeed made no statements of earnings, but it has at least kept its capitalization so low that the profits of its business were clearly disclosed in the great dividends declared upon the stock. This is something to be said in favor of the Standard, for it is in marked contrast with the policy employed by many of the other great corporations."

## STATES' RIGHTS AND RAILROAD WRONGS

HALF a year has brought about a striking revolution in the attitude of the railroads toward the State governments, as revealed in the news and editorial columns of the press. Last December the State governments were being regarded as the refuge of the railroads from a pursuing Federal Government, with Secretary Root sounding a warning to the States to regulate their corporations or surrender their power. The States responded to this trumpet blast, as *The Railway Age* (Chicago) gloomily remarks, "with the greatest alacrity," and "the legislatures have passed and the governors have signed within six months about three hundred laws regulating railways alone." Now we see the same railroads that were championing States' rights six months ago complaining that the States are denying them the right of asylum at Washington. The States "have carried the theory of nullification to a greater extreme than did even John C. Calhoun," exclaims *The Railway Age*, and "maintain that a State may, temporarily at least, nullify the Federal Constitution."

The "nullification" thus bitterly complained of is the law recently put on the statute-books of several Southern States providing that when a railroad transfers a case from a State court to a Federal court, its license to do business in the State shall be revoked. It was a transfer of this kind that brought to an open rupture the contest between Governor Glenn and the Southern Railway over the 2¼-cent passenger-fares in North Carolina. The cancellation of the Southern's license in Alabama was due to "the removal of civil cause from a court of the State to Federal court," to quote the words written across the face of the license by the Alabama Secretary of State; and in Arkansas the threatened revocation of the Rock Island's franchise is for a similar reason. All these cases now seem to be in a fair way of settlement by railroad concessions to State demands.

The deprivation of the right to transfer cases to the Federal courts is what is complained of as a "nullification" of the constitutional rights of the railroads. A considerable number of papers appear to be laboring under the impression that these States forbid the railroads to *appeal* to the Federal courts, under penalty of losing their rights to do business within the State, so that the railroads would have to get justice in the State courts or not at all. Some of the most prominent papers in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities seem to be under this impression, and quite naturally denounce the laws in strong terms. This is a misapprehension. What these State laws condemn is the common railway practise of *transferring* civil cases to the Federal courts at once, without waiting for the decision of any State court; whereas the proper course, under these laws, is to appeal the cases up through the State courts, appealing, if desired, from the State Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court. This is clearly stated by the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, published in the midst of the region concerned, and by *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), which says:

"While the railroads are fully justified in carrying their cases through the Federal courts if the State courts will not do them justice, it does not follow that resort should be had to the Federal courts in the first instance. In our judgment, it is not only illegal but bad policy for a railroad corporation in the present state of public opinion to adopt any unusual course of procedure in securing a judicial decision upon the constitutionality of measures of regulation. Such a course tends to arouse all the States' rights feeling, which is especially strong in the South, and which is

THE NEW PIPE-LINE.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

ALL HANDS TO THE PUMP.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

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latent throughout the country, and thereby to intensify the public animosity against large corporations. . . . . .

"Railroad corporations are subject to the laws of the States, and the jurisdiction of the Federal courts is merely appellate in its nature. Only after a decision upon the issues of such a controversy by the highest courts of the State can the Federal courts be called upon to pass upon the issues involved. This is the law, and it is useless as well as impolitic to attempt its evasion."

WHERE IT IS FELT.

THE RAILROADS—"I'll be blest if I can discover any clash between the authorities." —Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

The Philadelphia *Record* points out that this question has been before the United States Supreme Court four times, and "the court has twice reversed itself." About thirty-five years ago Wisconsin enacted a law requiring foreign corporations to agree not to remove suits against them to the Federal courts. This the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional, and the State passed another law providing licenses for foreign corporations, with forfeiture for removing civil cases to Federal courts. This was upheld in 1876, in the case of Doyle *vs.* Insurance Company, on the ground that, "as the State has the right to exclude such company, the means by which she causes such exclusion, or the motives of her action, are not the subject of judicial inquiry." In April, 1887, however, the court declared a similar Iowa law unconstitutional because its purpose was to deprive foreign corporations of their constitutional right to go into the Federal courts. In May, 1906, the question again came up, under a law of Kentucky, an insurance company being involved, and the court again reversed itself, declaring the State's revocation of license legal on the ground that "as a State has power to refuse permission to a foreign insurance company to do business at all within its confines, and as it has power to withdraw that permission when once given, without stating any reason for its action, the fact that it may give what some may think a poor reason or none for a valid act is immaterial." *The Record* thinks it unlikely that the court will reverse itself again in the present railway cases, for there has been no change in the personnel of the court since the last decision.

Aside from the abstract "rights" of the States, the New York *Sun* thinks the South very unwise to hamper its railways with hostile legislation. As *The Sun* is thought to be in close touch with Mr. Morgan, who is heavily interested in Southern roads, its words come with peculiar weight and authority. After recalling some of the amazing figures of industrial growth in the South in the last twenty-five years, a growth that has "overwhelmed its railways" and demands vast extensions and improvements, *The Sun* goes on to say:

"The railways of the South need new equipment and more equipment. They need new tracks and trackage. They need facilities for the business already upon them and far greater facilities for the business which should lie immediately ahead of them.

"Blind to their own welfare, careless of their great economic interests, and deluded by politicians who are playing with vast issues for their own political aggrandizement, some of the States of the great new South are cramping their present and strangling their future by legislation and attempts at legislation which tend to ruin their lines of communication with their markets.

"If the policy of the South toward its railways were as liberal as it is illiberal, the resultant benefit to that section would be incalculable. At it is, there is grave danger of wide-spread industrial disaster as a consequence of ill-advised railway legislation. It is the policy of suicide."

## MISSISSIPPI'S NEW SENATOR

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, who defeated Governor Vardaman in the Senatorial contest in the Mississippi Democratic primaries, seems to be the more popular of the two rivals in the esteem of both the Southern and the Northern press. The opinions of the Northern press of both parties are well summarized by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which remarks:

"Mr. Williams measures fairly up to Southern traditions and standards and has personally the capacity and inclination to rise at all times above the arid spirit of sectionalism. Governor Vardaman, on the contrary, has made what reputation he enjoys chiefly as a reviver of disappearing sectional issues and a reactionary exploiter of those issues for temporary political benefit."

With this verdict the New York *Times* (Dem.) agrees. The defeat of the Governor, it says, "will be rejoiced in by every civilized American because Vardaman himself is so very imperfectly civilized an American." And so, farther south, the Washington *Herald* declares that in rejoicing over the Williams victory it indicates "the attitude of practically everybody in the United States who takes an interest in politics, with the exception of the Vardamanites of Mississippi."

Similarly, the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), declaring that the "campaign throughout was one of practical political sense against demagogy in its rankest form; sound judgment versus rank pretensions," concludes that "there could be but one outcome of such an issue." We read further:

"The people of Mississippi, who sent Hernando De Soto Money to the Senate, were not prepared to put a Vardaman into his shoes. A State possessing the conservatism, the refinement, and the culture of Mississippi was not content to be represented in the highest lawmaking body in the country by a fire-eater and a fanatic. The Senate is not a fit place for vaudeville performances nor for futile and incendiary speeches."

Of the principles upon which Mr. Vardaman conducted his campaign this paper says:

"The modification of the Fourteenth and the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendments are the desire of an overwhelming majority of Southern people and Southern representatives in Congress. Whenever the day comes that measures having this in view may be proposed with any hope of success, able, zealous, and sensible Democratic statesmen will be found to give their heartiest support.

"In the mean time, the talk of repealing these two constitutional amendments is the veriest political buncombe, and yet that is the issue on which Vardaman made his fight, leading his people to believe that he could accomplish what he knew to be impossible."

The term of Senator Money does not end until 1911, so, as is pointed out by the press, Mr. Williams will still be available as a Representative from Mississippi for the next four years.

At least one voice of the Southern press is raised loudly in protest against sending Mr. Williams to the Senate. *Watson's Weekly Jeffersonian* (Atlanta) declares that with his appearance

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there the corporations will have "just one more doodle-bug in the United States Senate." "The official record of John Sharp Williams," it says, "proves that he belongs to the Wall-Street element of the Democratic party, just as Judge Parker does, just as Senator Daniel does, just as Tom Ryan and August Belmont do." His attitude on the Railroad-Rate Bill is then attacked. We read:

"When the question of the regulation of railroad rates was up in Congress, who was it that joined hands with the Republicans to make the Rate Bill as feeble and ineffective as possible?

"John Sharp Williams.

"The only bill pending which would really have met the requirements of the case was the Hearst bill; and no Republican fought it more bitterly than did John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader. By a combination with the Republicans, Mr. Williams not only killed the Hearst bill, but emasculated that which finally passed.

"It was proposed to put the Pullman Palace Car Company into the Rate Bill so that the Interstate Commerce Commission could regulate the outrageous charges of that enormously rich corporation. Mr. Williams voted with the Pullman interests and against the traveling public. Can he tell the people why?

"It was proposed to put express companies into the bill, so that these corporations—one of which recently sliced a melon of twenty-four million dollars net profits, or 200 per cent.—could be brought under the supervision and control of the Commission.

"Mr. Williams voted against the people on that proposition, and in favor of the express companies.

"Let him tell the people of Mississippi why. It was a curious sight to see such a man as John Sharp Williams virtually acting as the House lieutenant of New York's infamous Senator Platt."

## SOME NEEDED REFORMS IN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

THE board which investigated the recent turret explosion on the *Georgia* disclosed certain facts which the papers representing the Navy and some of the lay press have made much of as emphasizing the need for a few reforms in our battle-ship construction. The board's principal decision, that the accident must have been caused by a "delayed flareback," is regarded by some of these papers as secondary in importance to its discovery that but for the prompt action of the men in the ammunition handling-room below the turret, the whole ship might have suffered. The "flareback," described by one paper briefly as "a puff of hot gas or flame from the bore of the gun remaining from the preceding discharge," is something that precautions have already been taken to guard against. In this case it appears that the air-blast, which is used to drive out the residue of the discharge, was in some way prevented from acting properly, possibly, it is suggested, because the men handling the gun were in too great a hurry making a speed record to observe the usual care. *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York), discussing the findings of the board of inquiry, says:

"It is stated in the report, but not in the part made public, that the air-blast, which ordinarily is started when the first turn is made to unlock the breech and is stopt by a spur on the loading-tray when the powder is being put in the loading-chamber, was prematurely cut off by the use of a cylindrical loader used instead of the tray. This cylinder closed one of the air-ducts and changed the direction of the blast from the other ducts. This may have caused the so-called flareback."

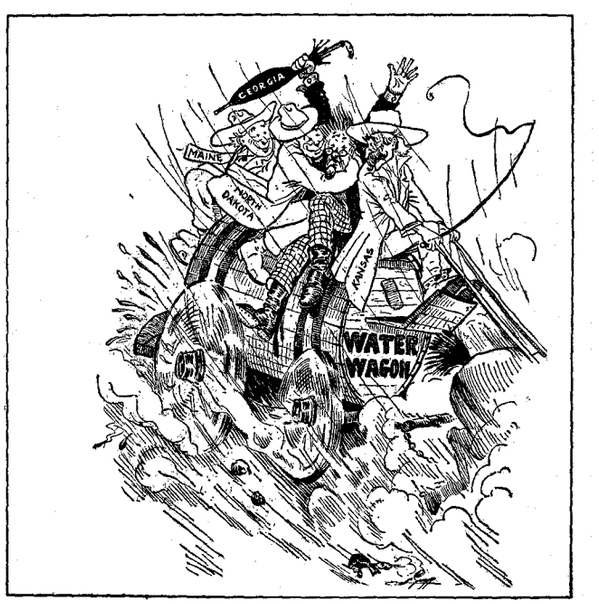
Doubtless extra precautions will henceforth be used, it continues, to prevent this particular kind of a disaster; but *The Journal* and the other Navy papers unite in declaring that still greater precautions should be taken to remove the danger lurking in the present faulty construction of the ammunition-hoists and handling-rooms. A correspondent to the paper just quoted writes:

"The testimony adduced during the board's investigation brought out the significant fact that twenty-five grains of burning powder fell from the upper eight-inch turret down through the ammunition-hoists into both the eight-inch and twelve-inch handling-rooms; and when it is considered that each of these grains of powder is about an inch long and nearly half an inch in diameter; that twenty-five of these burning grains fell through into the handling-rooms where ammunition is ready to be sent above for the service of the guns, it must be admitted that this seriously menaced the safety of the battle-ship. Had it not been for the prompt action and rare presence of mind of the men in the handling-rooms, a charge of powder on the ammunition-hoist might have been ignited, resulting in the destruction of the ship."

*The Navy* (Washington), the new service journal, which has been showing up certain defects in our naval construction, now discourses at length on the dangers which this latest accident has made prominent. We read:

"Every one of our battle-ships has its turrets and magazines

THE PLUNGE.
—Brewerton in the Atlanta *Journal*.




THE NEW RECRUIT.
—Gregg in the Atlanta *Constitution*.

GEORGIA TRIES THE "WATER CURE."

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constructed on the absurd principle of the elevator shaft. If there is fire in the upper turret, there was, until the last two years, nothing to prevent this fire from falling into the handling-rooms below the magazines, and nothing but the self-sacrificing spirit of our seamen has prevented this fire from destroying several of our ships. This method of construction exists only in the American Navy. In the sailing ships of Nelson's fleet, a hundred years ago, this obvious and inexcusable error did not exist. On the ships of the line of those days there was a powder-hatch in the rear of each row of guns on the upper deck. The powder had to be passed up from magazines well down toward the bottom of the vessel. If the constructors of those days had followed our plan, they would have passed that powder up from deck to deck through hatches directly under each other, thus affording a straight and vertical passage from the upper gun-hatch down to the magazines. As a matter of fact, they were altogether too wise to commit such a blunder. The hatch in the deck below the upper deck was not directly below the uppermost hatch, but was to one side of the upper hatch, and if burning powder or burning anything else fell from the topmost hatch, it was separated from the hatch below by a screen of woolen cloth. This is practically the system adopted by every other navy in the world except the American Navy.

"Every other navy has a complete deck separating the turret from the handling-room and magazines. Our ammunition-hoist runs straight up from the handling-rooms beneath the turrets. The bureaus, after a long series of energetic, not to say bitter protests from line officers, and after something like fifty lives had been sacrificed to their persistence in their initial error, finally devised an automatic shutter. It took some three years of protest and complaint to force the bureaus to do this. And now that they have done it, it is proved a mere inefficient make-shift. All other navies provide for lifting their powder and shell from the handling-rooms into the turrets by means of what is called a two-stage hoist. The ammunition-carrier, which rises from the handling-room into the turret, rises into a closed box on the deck underneath the turret. From this box the charges carried up by the first hoist are pushed into a second hoist, which takes them into the turret. There is no possibility whatever of blazing powder falling from the turret into the handling-room."

Regarding these charges *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) has this to say:

"The disaster on the *Georgia* came near assuming such dimensions as might have destroyed the ship with all on board. That such a calamity did not occur appears to have been due to the prompt action of those in the handling-rooms. It is understood that the President entertains the opinion that the arrangement of the turrets and the handling-rooms and magazines with the connections should be improved. There is a possibility that the board will favor the European design, which shuts off the turret compartment from the places below more completely than is the case on board the American ships. There are opportunities of improvement, it is appreciated by all naval officers, and there have been numerous and emphatic recommendations to that effect, but for one or another reason no changes of a radical nature have been adopted."

So "emphatic" have these recommendations been that *The Army and Navy Journal* notes the report "that there is a feeling among officers in the Navy amounting almost to insubordination at the way that the repeated admonitions of old and wise officers against building more and more ships with the fatal arrangement of hoists are disregarded." It says further:

"It is said that one of the ships now building has a newly devised intercepting floor in its turret-hoists. But we have gone on year after year putting together $150,000,000 worth of ships and never tried to remedy this superlatively foolish feature of construction. The fact goes far to support the recent criticisms of the all-powerful Board of Construction. Disaster after disaster has now accentuated the danger until it is time that there should be some response to public sentiment and a disposition to remedy the evil manifested. The brave men down in the handling-room who prevented the *Georgia* from being blown up, and the plucky fellow who ran in the *Missouri's* magazine and shut the door when the powder fell down on him, are deserving of the highest praise. But what shall be said of expert officers who go on, in the face of protests of brother officers, perpetuating a danger like the direct hoists in the deep turrets of all our ships?"

A word from the laity is thus spoken by the Philadelphia *Press:*

"Our naval policy has not kept pace with naval progress. Our Navy was slow in adopting speed for its battle-ships and launched vessels with two knots less speed than foreign men-of-war. The ends of our battle-ships were left unarmored after other Powers had extended armor over the entire hull. We were slow on smokeless powder, and we are slow now on turbines and torpedo-boats.

"When *The Navy* charges that the ammunition-hoists in turrets are faultily designed, running straight down to the magazines, without a break, a criticism is made which can not be passed over in silence. The charge must be denied or explained. Speed in firing is gained by straight shafts, but speed is gained at the expense of safety.

"The turret explosions thus far have had nothing to do with ammunition-hoists. Whether it were 'backfire' or an electric short circuit, the explosion showed the peril of the present lifts, but these did not cause the explosion. The danger exists none the less. It should be examined, and, if as represented, remedied."

## THE MOROCCO PROBLEM

"MOROCCO is still the interrogation-point of Europe," observes the Boston *Transcript* as a preliminary to its discussion of the internal and international complications which that country has recently been responsible for. The Algeciras Conference of 1906, while it attempted to settle the relations of the various Powers to Morocco, could not, as this paper remarks, "provide for making its decrees respected by a people who have no respect for their own Government." Consequently Arab mobs, "repudiating the authority of the Sultan as that of a ruler who has sold himself to the Christians," have, by their attacks on foreigners in Casablanca and other Moroccan cities, forced the interference of France and Spain to restore order. These two nations, empowered by the Algeciras Convention to maintain order in Morocco, are being watched by the press of the world to see whether any attempt will be made to do more than the mere policing of the country. Thus a dispatch to the New York *Sun* records that the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), while acknowledging the right of France to exact satisfaction for the murder of her citizens in Casablanca, adds: "We can not help realizing the danger that she may seek that revenge by means of new appropriations of territory in Morocco. She must remember that the road to revenge is beset with international perils, and choose her steps warily."

The landing of French troops at Casablanca, and the shelling of the town, are considered justifiable by most of the American press. It is pointed out that this was done only after the local authorities had confest their inability to control the mob of half-civilized tribesmen who were attacking the foreigners in the city. Nevertheless, official Germany and the German press are reported to be watching jealously every step taken subsequently by France; "this in spite of official assurances extended by the German Government that it agrees fully to the measures taken by France and Spain for dealing with the situation at Casablanca." The New York *Evening Post* adds, regarding the attitude of the German press and its justification:

"That the occupation of that port is the beginning of the absorption of the entire Empire is the view held by one organ. Another complains that 'what one hundred sailors succeeded in doing could, in our estimation, have been equally well accomplished by an equal number of policemen.' Even conceding that a force of Moorish police under French officers could have restored order as efficaciously as the guns of two French cruisers, France is in a position to answer that a hundred sailors on the spot are more

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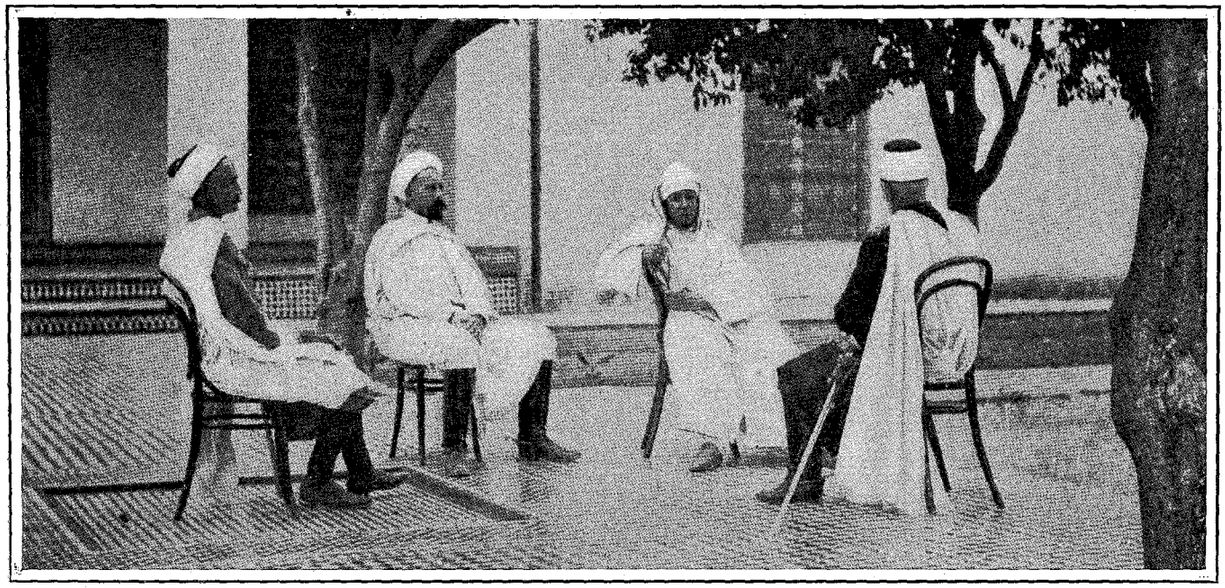

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MULEY ABDUL AZIZ, SULTAN OF MOROCCO, AND THREE OF HIS GENERALS.

The present Sultan, the second figure from the right in the picture, succeeded his father, Muley Hassan, in 1878. He has greatly shocked some of his more conservative subjects by his adoption of Western ideas and his association with Christian advisers. So great has the objection to this freedom become that some people see in the present disturbance the beginning of a "holy war" in which the aim of the Mohammedans will be to drive all Christians and Jews out of the country.

valuable than any troop of police existing as yet solely in the mind of the Sultan. That French influence has delayed the organization of the international police in order to bring about an affair like that of Casablanca, German opinion can scarcely maintain. No objections were forthcoming from the Powers when conditions at Tangiers necessitated the dispatch of French and Spanish cruisers even before the Algeciras Convention had been ratified. The position of the two Powers is therefore all the more secure in the case of Casablanca, where the Act of Algeciras assigned to them the task of preserving order."

Germany, as the Philadelphia *Press* asserts, "has obstructed every step in the organization of an international police," and it is therefore not in good part, it continues, for her to object to the only other way France now has of restoring order in the region entrusted to her care. The New York *World* has this to say about the position of Germany:

"By his sensational speech at Tangier and his diplomatic maneuvers the Kaiser blocked France's policy of 'pacific penetration' in Morocco. He succeeded less well at the Algeciras Conference, for it conceded France's special interests in Morocco, while virtually limiting the special powers of France and Spain to direction of the Moroccan police. The immediate effect of the Kaiser's interference has been to teach the Moors how to play one Power against the other and so continue in anarchy.

"But in the present crisis Germany must either leave France and Spain unembarrassed in quelling disorders or be responsible for lending foreign countenance to Moorish murderers. If French and Spanish troops are landed for military operations they will really be an army of occupation, for no one can foresee when it will be safe to withdraw them.

"Through the Kaiser's activity the independence of Morocco has been preserved, but at the expense of Germans no less than other Europeans who have suffered at the hands of the Moors. With a little encouragement from Germany it may yet cause as much trouble in Europe as Turkey has caused."

On the whole, the press do not seem much alarmed over the chances of serious international complications. The presence of Spain as an associate of France in the policing of Morocco is regarded as a guaranty of a square deal to everybody. Of this the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"On the surface at least, all seems clear for the carrying out by France and Spain of the intent of the Algeciras Conference, but the French press voices the uneasiness of that nation at the possible outcome of the bombardment. Full justification for that uneasiness will be found in some quarters in the utterances of the Cologne newspaper which called upon the German Government to land troops and take immediate measures to 'protect German commercial interests' on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. It will be recalled that during the Morocco upheaval of 1905-06 common rumor credited Germany with a consuming desire to secure a foothold near the Atlantic end of the Mediterranean; and this fact, coupled with the insignificance of German commercial intercourse with Morocco, may well account for French apprehensions.

"On the other hand, the Spanish cooperation in the affair gives it an international aspect that should go a long way toward the disarming of the suspicion that either of the Powers is disposed to violate the spirit or the letter of the Algeciras settlement."

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CAUSE OF THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE—The strike of telegraph operators in Los Angeles, and the subsequent "walk-out" of telegraphers in other large cities all over the country, are explained by the strikers as due to unfair treatment. Incidentally the strikers allege a general low scale of wages, and in some instances the failure of the employing companies to arbitrate differences with their men. One of the Los Angeles operators is quoted as declaring:

"This strike is simply to protect ourselves from being weeded out by the Western Union management. The company has a list of men who are active in the union and they are being discharged as rapidly as complaints can be filed against them. We must first be assured that we shall not be discriminated against before we accept any terms to go back to work."

President Clowry, of the Western Union, in a statement to the press, gives the company's side of the Los-Angeles situation. After "careful investigation," he says, an operator there was discharged for "maliciously delaying traffic." He continues:

"A petition signed by other employees of the office, requesting his reinstatement, was thereupon presented to the local superintendent, and when the signers were advised that the company would not tolerate the malicious delaying of important messages, and that the discharged operator could not be reemployed, the majority of the operating force quit work without notice. Operators were sent to take their places from near-by points, and at 11 o'clock last night the operators in the Chicago office employed on the Western circuits, acting in conformity with resolutions understood to have been adopted by the local union organization, refused to work with the non-union men at Los Angeles, and when this was insisted on they quit work in a body."

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## A BETTER SAN FRANCISCO

SO much has been done by the people of San Francisco to redeem their city from the disgrace of corrupt politics that the local press are now almost pointing with pride to the conditions which exist there. The conviction of Mayor Schmitz which was followed by a prison sentence of five years laid the way open for a new municipal régime. And while the convicted Mayor asserts that he is entitled to his authority during the pendency of his appeal, the "better element" have not been deterred thereby from appointing a successor to serve for the few remaining months of his term, and from accepting the Board of Supervisors appointed by the new Mayor to take the places of those who shared in the evil practises of Schmitz. In their assertion that while these new officers are in authority the city will make great advances in recovering the prestige it has lost, the papers of San Francisco appear to reflect the optimism of the people. Dr. Edward R. Taylor, who has been appointed temporary Mayor, receives encouraging support. And as for the new supervisors, *The Argonaut* declares that "nothing possible to be said in the way of approval and compliment would be too much." In the group, it continues, "there is not an unknown, an untried, or a questionable man." They are "men of character, individual competence, public and private responsibility." Dr. Taylor's choice of supervisors, adds *The Chronicle*, "will satisfy all honest men who regard public office as a public trust and not as a private snap, but it will not satisfy those who are accustomed either actually to corrupt public servants or to use a secret pull to obtain private and undue advantage." Of the many problems which face these men this paper enumerates the following:

"There is the great water question to be settled. There is immediate protection from fire. There are sewers to be built, the wrecks of public buildings to be cleared away, and whatever reconstruction is possible. There are the streets of almost the entire business section of the city to be made not merely passable, but good. Not all these things can be done at once. No two of us would do them in the same order. It will be the duty of the Mayor and supervisors to settle all these and other matters upon their best judgment of what is best for the city, and it will be the duty of the rest of us to accept that judgment.

"Underlying all these material questions is the financial question. How much money can we possibly raise without overburdening ourselves with taxation? Where can we get that money and at what price? Certainly there must be charter amendments before we can get any money except by direct taxation, and the budget for the year has been passed. And there are other charter amendments needed—the recall, for example.

"Of course, the laws and ordinances must be enforced, and if they are to be enforced, and if stealing right and left on a small scale is to be stopt, there must be changes in the control of the departments. Some of the unconfest and unconvicted must be got rid of. We can trust Mayor Taylor for that, and the supervisors whom he has appointed will stand by him."

*The Call*, likewise, speaks of the choice of supervisors as "wholly to be commended," and predicts that "the nest of sordid grafters, boodlers, and bribe-takers that for nearly two years has disgraced the town and robbed the taxpayers will shortly be a thing of the past. With the chief boodler in jail and the others on the retiring list things begin to look better." *The California News Letter* (San Francisco) thinks, however, that the people should not be satisfied with what has already been done. The present Mayor and Board of Supervisors serve only for a few months, until the fall elections, and at that time, it warns the public, unless it is on its guard the labor-unions may return to their former authority. We read:

"*The News Letter* has sounded a note of warning before about the importance of the conservative forces in this city getting together and giving their united support to the cause of decency and good government at the next election. The action of the labor-unions in refusing to take any part in the present city government should arouse public sentiment to the danger which confronts this city. It is clear that the only motive for their refusal is their desire to be left free to support a labor-union ticket of their own this fall. Can it be necessary to point out to the people of San Francisco what the election of such a ticket would mean? Is there a business man in the community that does not know that, if it be telegraphed to the country the day after next election in this municipality that it has again been handed over to the McCarthys, Corneliuses, and Caseys, every channel by which the money to rebuild flows into the city will at once be closed? Has not every resident of the town had an ocular demonstration what the continuation of the present boodling, labor-union régime means in the fact that, with the conviction of Schmitz, things at once began to revive, and with the appointment of Taylor they have almost begun to boom? The personality of the two men has in no wise produced these results. It is the causes they represent. One the side of disgrace, dishonesty, and irresponsible unionism; the other, good government, honesty, and conservativeness. That lesson should not be lost on the voters of San Francisco, who have homes and interests here. If the present régime continues after the next election, then work will stop, business will be deprest, labor idle, and the city retarded enormously in its growth. Every thoughtful man, be he laborer, mechanic, merchant, or professional, in the community, knows that we but foretell a certainty if another union-labor ticket is elected."

Outside of California, also, there is much favorable comment on the new order of affairs in San Francisco. Thus, *Collier's Weekly* (New York), declaring that for the city "the moment is critical and the opportunity rare," adds that if she does not at once take advantage of the reform era, "and the opportunity afforded by the demoralized state of her criminal enemies, to put her house in order, she will miss a chance that she has not had since the days of the vigilantes and may not get again in several generations." The Chicago *Tribune*, indorsing the Mayor's choice of supervisors, says of the board that "it has a fine opportunity to show what business men can do in managing public affairs which have usually been left to professional politicians."

Mr. Albert Phenis, who has been sent by *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) to study the commercial situation in San Francisco, writes to his magazine an enthusiastic account of what the city has accomplished since the earthquake in 1906. To the question, "What's the matter with San Francicso?" he replies: "While 'She's all right' is far from the proper answer, yet with all the desolation and disorder a true picture of the San Francisco of to-day must include the undaunted courage and the capacity for achievement that have marked the city from its very birth." With this desolation and disorder in mind he continues:

"That San Francisco is not paralyzed; is hardly even disconcerted, is the wonder of the situation and possibly the promise that the problem will be solved. It might almost be said that San Francisco is serene. And what greater tribute to the courage of a virile, sentient people could be bestowed? Comes an earthquake with fire, driving 200,000 or 300,000 homeless people into the streets and causing anywhere this side of $1,000,000,000 loss—no one ever has computed the exact cost or ever will—as soon as the first shock is over and before the fire has half burned out, with the family camping in the park and cooking in the street, the San-Franciscan plans for temporary business headquarters and the business activities of the day and knows that his town will be rebuilt.

"Nor striking hordes, nor riotous fiends, nor boodling officials disturb his serenity and his faith. The strikers win—or lose—and the bank clearings increase. The rioters are indicted—or escape arrest—and the savings in the banks are greater than ever known. Insurance money comes in as a flood—$180,000,000 or so of it. There are diamonds for the family, restaurant dinners as of yore, and business and rebuilding get a convenient share. The spring will not run dry. A boodling Mayor goes to jail; a splendid citizen finally takes his place. It is all in the day's work, for it isn't in the stars that San Francisco can lose."

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# FOREIGN COMMENT

## THE JAPANESE SPHYNX

EVEN Lafcadio Hearn has been accused of misunderstanding the strange people of Nippon whom he loved so well and wrote about so fluently. They live without the fevered excitement of those Western nations whom they are now rivaling in the energy of war, commerce, and diplomacy, and they are able to flock round a natural-flower show when their existence as a nation is being staked in a land- or sea-battle in which they are confronted with one of the most formidable of European Powers. They are Orientals, yet they possess all the versatility of the West. Their conduct in the California difficulty is "inscrutable, bewildering, mysterious," says Luigi Barzini, writing in the *Corriere della Sera* (Rome). Is it sheer self-control, or are they making believe? Is it mere stoicism? he asks. To quote his words:

"After living a long time among the Japanese I know and understand them no better now than the first day I landed among them. The spirit of the nation is unique; it combines Oriental virtue and European practicality. The Japanese have absorbed all of our civilization and yet keep it concealed under the flower and poetry of ancient Nippon. From this union of apparently discordant characteristics is born an inscrutable, strange, and mysterious forcefulness. The Japanese are dangerous, because all the qualities which others have, and we do not, are dangerous to us."

The Japanese retained their serene imperturbability before, during, and after the great war. They continued to rival the red Indian, "the stoic of the woods, the man without a tear"—almost without a smile. In the words of this writer:

"I have seen Japan before the war, and during the war. I now see it after the war. Yet in these three such varied periods of its national history its appearance has remained unaltered. The great cities as well as the villages have always maintained an unchangeable aspect of serene tranquillity. I recollect the profound surprize I experienced on passing through Tokyo on the day when the news arrived of the battle of Yalu. The place was as quiet as if a defeat, and not a victory, had taken place. The people knew the truth and kept silent. While the whole world held its breath in anxiety over the result of Tsushima, on the very day that great sea-battle was fought the people of Tokyo were crowding the banks of the river of Sumida, at Mukojima, to admire the irises in full flower, as if nothing on earth could ever disturb their delight in that peaceful and traditional custom."

While he considers the character of the Japanese as quite incomprehensible to Western foreigners, he attributes it largely to their simple love of nature. Of their calm enjoyment of external life in the midst of political and national excitement he says:

"Is it the result of discipline? Is it affectation? Is it constitutional insensibility? Is it stoicism? It is none of these. It is an example of Japanese idiosyncrasy which no terms like these can explain. The Japanese can stop to admire a flower in the most serious crises of their life, to make verses on their death-beds, to keep their minds fixt at the same time upon the most important and the most trifling things of life. It is quite possible that these trifling things are the most important to the Japanese. Their mind seeks for and becomes infatuated with the most fleeting and evanescent features of natural beauty. Their craving for this is imperious. But the more we recognize this side of the Japanese character the darker becomes the mystery of their nature. How a people with such modest tastes, a nation content with a bowl of rice and a bouquet of flowers, could organize and equip itself for conquest in great military and greater commercial wars remains a problem which fascinates the thinker."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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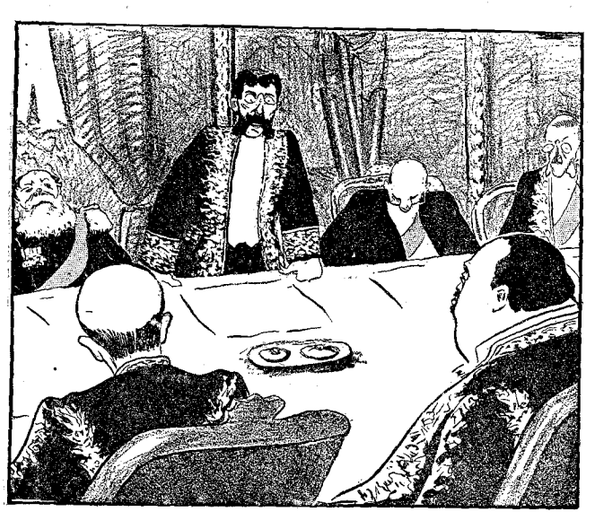
MISERY OF THE PROLETARIAT IN EGYPT—While Lord Cromer's work in Egypt has been credited with bringing order out of chaos, lifting the yoke from the oppressed, and diffusing peace and prosperity in the rural districts, there is, however, another side of the picture, says George Foucart, writing in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris). Industrialism has indeed enriched the country, but it has increased the cost of living without raising the standard of wages. Mr. Foucart has recently been traveling through the Delta and adjacent districts, and thus gives his forecast of the country's possible future when the people realize their social condition and seek to remedy it:

"Many changes have taken place in Alexandria within the past few years. Not only has the material aspect of things undergone an alteration from the prodigious accumulations of wealth and the increase in industrial activities everywhere apparent, but in the lower parts of the city the Egpytian people no longer seem to be



DISARMAMENT IN SIGHT.

"Gentlemen, our conference will not have been held in vain. I have the pleasure of informing you that in order to set an example of disarmament, the Republic of San Marino has decided to return home half of the sixteen men in its army." —*Rire* (Paris).

WHAT THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION BROUGHT OUT.

THE NOBLE PIRATE—"Good heavens, that fellow has forced me to show my true colors!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

AT THE HAGUE.

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ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PEOPLE.

ATTITUDE TOWARD THE CZAR.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE KIND OF A DOUMA THE CZAR WANTS.

the same. A genuine proletariat has been created by the multiplication of industries and the sudden, almost abrupt, progress which has followed. The cost of living has risen to a scale hitherto unknown in Egypt, while wages have risen but slightly. Poverty and want abound. I am compelled to say that the exploitation of the human beast of burden has been carried on with unnecessary harshness. Things are even worse in the rural districts. Some day suffering will provoke the people to complaints, perhaps to angry outbursts, throughout this apparently prosperous Delta. It is true that the influx of foreigners and of money may put off the hour when the city or country laborer of Egyptian race comes clearly to perceive the wrongs that are done him. He may miss the educational influence of socialism. Yet such an awakening may come sooner than people expect. It is not only among the successful and prosperous Egyptians that intelligence is to be found. Those whose wages are growing gradually smaller and smaller have intelligence of equal keenness, and it has become a real question as to the hour when for the first time in the land of Islam the flame of Mussulman socialism shall burst forth."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT IN INDIA

THE English policy of encouraging the manufactories of Manchester and Paisley by placing a high duty on imported Indian silk and cotton goods has ruined the Indian weavers, so that for many years the inhabitants of India have worn fabrics imported from England. Mr. Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, writing in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), thus states this fact:

"The result of such an unfair arrangement has been that Indian indigenous industries have been killed and the relative position of India and Manchester has been reversed; that is to say, India, which used to undersell Manchester in the English market, is now undersold by it in the Indian market."

The recent nationalist movement in India, which is fostered by so many highly educated Hindus, has resulted in an attempt to change this abnormal and unjust economic condition. English goods are to be boycotted and only Indian fabrics and manufactures consumed by patriotic natives. The project for attaining this end is styled the "Swadeshi movement" and the plan is thus outlined by the writer above quoted:

"Broadly speaking, the Swadeshi movement simply seeks to impart a preference for the goods made or manufactured in India; in other words, it seeks to propagate a love for the indigenous goods. It is a perfectly legitimate and harmless movement. It aims at much nearly the same thing that Mr. Chamberlain aspires to achieve by his well-known preferential-tariff scheme, which seeks to protect the indigenous British and Colonial manufactures by raising tariff walls against all imports from foreign countries. But in India legislative protection of indigenous goods being totally out of the question, we must depend upon self-help and the patriotic spirit to do what we can for furthering the cause and fostering the growth and use of Swadeshi goods. And this is exactly what the Swadeshi movement aims at."

Mr. Kanjilal, while believing in the efficacy of the Swadeshi movement, deplores the fact that native industries need fostering by the investment of native capital in their exploitation. He remarks:

"Economically, the greatest present-day problem in India is to bring capital and labor together and to create more of mutual trust among our men. If banks are founded they are more for lending than for working any art or industry, and the men of light and leading and of long purse find it safer to invest their savings at a small rate of interest in the Presidency banks or government paper than in the improvement of art and industries. Again, till a good portion of money now locked up in jewelry is spent for their promotion, it is idle to expect any lasting good. The absence of machinery, and of men skilled in the art of handling it, is another great drawback, and unless this is remedied systematically no great impetus can be given to our arts and industries. It is only gradual training in large business concerns that can bring this about. The determination of a number of people to use only country-made goods is, indeed, a very good thing. But it is by no means the most difficult thing to attain. The most important factor, as has been already pointed out, is our capacity to supply the articles needed in quantities required, of quality that would elicit approval and at a cost which it is possible for the purchaser to pay not temporarily but permanently, till we are able to drive out the foreign article by the force of a healthy, wholesome, economic rivalry."

The rapid growth of the Swadeshi movement glaringly reveals the fact, he says, that Hindus prefer service to an independent calling, that they are listless, they need patience and the spirit of cooperation, and are greedy in trade. The Japanese, he adds, set them a better example. These are his words:

"The real secret of the Swadeshi movement is not commercial, but national, tho ultimately the law of demand and supply must regulate all produce which must also face the competition of the open market. But bearing in mind its real character, we can not overlook the fact that the movement has a sentimental and intellectual side as well as its practical aspect. The national sentiment can not fail to inspire practical efforts. The one is as indispensable as the other. There is no more striking or recent

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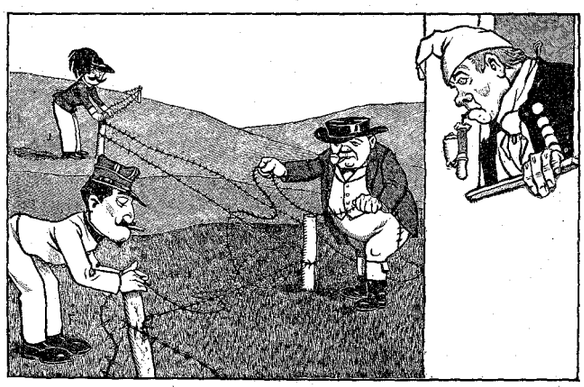
example of the growth of national sentiment than in Japan. The European costume and habits, to which the Japanese seem to have no objection, have made no change in their national sentiment and ways. Japanese life is the same as before their glorious victory over Russia. Almost everything required by the people is made in the country. They have taken all that Europe has to teach and give, but they have put their own hall-mark on everything."

## GERMANY'S NAVAL MENACE

KING EDWARD'S review of twenty-four miles of war-craft two weeks ago in the Solent, made up of one hundred and eighty war-vessels of all classes, might be thought enough to reassure every timid soul in the United Kingdom, yet we find a writer in *The Quarterly Review* (London) expressing the fear that before long Germany will be supreme in the North Sea. The



A SUSPICIOUS SYMPTOM OF FRIENDSHIP.

Michel discovers, to his horror, that the harmless agreement which his neighbors have arranged with regard to his land amounts to surrounding him with impassable wire fence.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

mighty fleet reviewed by the King was only the "home fleet," and did not include the many British war-ships in other parts of the world available at any time of danger. The British press point out that their navy, with thirty-two battle-ships, is stronger than the fleet of any other two European Powers combined (Germany and France, for instance, mustering only twenty-two); and they print the statement of Sir Charles Dilke, that the second navy in the world is now the American Navy, and the German navy is virtually unimportant. The writer in *The Quarterly*, however, looks not so much at the present state of Germany's fleet as at its program for the future, which includes the building of 18 battle-ships of the *Dreadnought* type, 13 large cruisers, 24 small cruisers, and 24 torpedo-boat divisions. This is a state of things to be regarded with some anxiety by England, we are told. In this author's words:

"The fact that such a scheme of naval aggrandizement is being worked out persistently and methodically opposite the least defended door of the United Kingdom is calculated to cause anxiety among the British people. It would, however, be the height of folly if this anxiety degenerated into irritability of temper and an illogical fever of jealousy. By no policy of pinpricks can the British people retard the progress of the German fleet. Every misrepresentation has been accepted in Berlin and throughout the German states as welcome ammunition with which to work up further enthusiasm in support of the naval movement. It is much better that the British nation should once and for all understand that it is no business of theirs what steps the German people may take for improving and increasing their naval defenses, except so far as precautionary measures are rendered necessary. Germany's fleet, what she chooses to spend on it, and how she organizes it, is not the business of the British people."

He quotes President Roosevelt in support of his contention that England must now "look to her laurels," which she can only retain by diligent naval preparation. This is the lesson of the Russo-Japanese war. To quote further:

"Never was our responsibility more arduous than it is now. Already Great Britain is almost within grip of a crisis threatening her supremacy; in a comparatively few years Germany will have a fleet of thirty-eight battle-ships, including eighteen *Dreadnoughts*, and about fifteen armored cruisers massed off her shores and opposite our Eastern coasts. If the Government would avoid a scare throughout Great Britain—and scares are always undignified and usually lead to gross waste of money on panic schemes—it will have the courage to spend on the development of a naval base on the east coast, the urgent need of to-morrow, at least a portion of the money which has been saved on this year's estimates. Cordite was the final cause of the overthrow of the last Government with which the Prime Minister was associated, and this question of a naval base for our war-ships in the North Sea may be the grave of the present Ministry.

"No one can read the accounts of the naval engagements in the Far East, as narrated by Captain Semenoff and the anonymous Japanese officer whose diary has been published, without realizing the horror of war, and the careful, persistent, statesmanlike preparation which is essential to success. President Roosevelt has said:

"'Victory in any contest will go to the nation that has earned it by thorough preparation. . . . When the day of battle comes, the difference of race will be found as nothing when compared with differences in thorough and practical training in advance.'

"The latest naval war has fully confirmed these words."

## KOREA AND THE EXTINCTION OF SMALL NATIONS

THE practical absorption of Korea, the "Morning Land," by its stronger neighbor of the "Rising Sun" has suggested the question whether small peoples are not naturally doomed to be amalgamated under larger imperial governments. This has to some considerable extent taken place in Europe, says Erik Givsko in *The Westminster Review* (London), where Poland, Hungary, Hanover, Prussia, Saxony, and other independent provinces, as

AN ARDENT WOOING.

"My country is that of the Rising Sun—yours is the Morning Calm. We are made for each other. Be mine, or I will carry you off by force!"

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

well as Scotland and Ireland, have each and all been annexed by the greater Powers. Mr. Givsko sees two opposite forces working in the most important empires of the world. One is for

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centralization, the other for disintegration. Of the causes of centralization he declares:

"Pan-Germanism, Pan-Americanism, and Pan-Slavism, whatever motives may be alleged to embellish these movements, are all the direct outcome of the necessity of providing markets for a perverted industrial production. Pan-Slavism is for the present thoroughly checked, and it is quite within the bounds of probability that Pan-Germanism may suffer the same fate one of these days. But the desire for the land of the neighbor must persist, so long as the social and economic conditions of the civilized world remain as they are.

"Herein lies the danger for the small nations; and so long as production is carried on under the same conditions, economic and social, as at present, there is every reason to fear that the desire for expansion will prevail, and the independence of the small countries will be jeopardized."

On the other hand, disintegration and national individualism, such as separated Norway and Sweden into two kingdoms, are favored by "the highest economic conditions," to use Mr. Givsko's words, that is to say, the conditions that will prevail when protective duties are abolished and the land is thrown open to all the people. Of the results of such a state of things he writes:

"Then the last reason for the desire for expansion entertained to-day by the great Powers will have disappeared, for, by giving the workers access to the land, each country will create among the farmers and small holders an ample market for her industrial population; and the agriculturists will always have a great purchasing power, because they produce just the commodities that the industrial population require in exchange for their commodities. Each country may thus make herself almost entirely independent of the markets of other countries; and the desire for conquests, fostered by the need for markets, will disappear. The greatest peacemaker the world ever knew—social justice—will link together the nations of the world, and there will be no need of further peace congresses. For, by the abolition of protective duties, even the frontiers themselves will disappear, and across the demolished frontiers all the products of human labor, material and intellectual, will flow both inward and outward unobstructed."

He draws a delightful picture of the world's condition when every nation, great or small, can sit under its own vine and fig-tree, and even little Korea resume like Norway its place in the Statesman's Year-Book as an independent kingdom. To quote further:

"When access to the land has made it possible for everybody to obtain a comfortable living, and has readjusted the equilibrium between production and consumption; and when the abolition of protective duties has broken down the artificial frontiers which now so effectually separate the nations from one another, it will soon be seen that the principle of 'the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest' holds good no more between nation and nation than between man and man. Another principle—infinitely higher and nobler—a principle which without blasphemy we may well attribute to an all-wise and loving Creator—the principle of mutual aid, will then rule our civilization. No man will want his neighbor's goods, because he can readily produce enough himself; and no state will want its neighbor's land, because to possess it would confer no advantage which the abolition of protective duties has not already secured. Then will cease the present wild unscrupulous rush after riches, which makes men absolutely callous to the sufferings of their fellow men, trodden under foot in the mad race; and instead each man will understand that it is to his own interest to assist his weaker brother, who stumbles and falls in the work for the common weal. And the policy of nations will no longer aim at acquiring markets by wasting blood and treasure. On the contrary, each government will feel that it represents a member of the great family of nations; and that its duty is to procure the greatest possible happiness—not to the greatest number, but to all. And hand in hand will the governments of the world, hand in hand will the citizens of the world, work for the realization of this great ideal. The causes which engendered strife and hatred will have been removed, and the integrity of nations—great and small—will have been secured."

FRANCE'S EGOTISTIC COLONIAL POLICY—Prince von Buelow has been taking his usual vacation in the little island of Norderney, where he whiles away some time of his leisure by receiving newspaper interviewers and imparting to them in epigrammatic terms his ideas about European politics. Among those who recently visited him was Mr. Jules Huret, the well-known French publicist, who is on the staff of the Paris *Figaro*. In this journal Mr. Huret gives an account of his talk with the German Chancellor, in which were discust many subjects, such as the domestic policy of the German Empire, German Socialism, the relations between France and Germany, and the future of European politics. The Chancellor was, as reported, in his merriest mood. The French papers, such as the Paris *Humanite*, the *Débats*, and the *Temps*, comment at large on this interview in which the German Chancellor, who has so recently triumphed over the Socialists in the Reichstag, laughed at any idea of danger from Socialism. He also poohpoohed the notion of a "yellow peril." As for France and Germany, he said, there was need on Germany's part of "enormous tact, much self-restraint, and of even more patience." He did not, however, let France go without a parting shot. Mr. Huret asked him whether he did not think that "an unselfish and altruistic colonial policy would not be the best way to bring about a state of things in which the nations would welcome mutual cooperation rather than look upon each other as rivals," to which the Chancellor laughingly replied as follows:

"I am not prepared to criticize your colonial policy, but I can not refrain from comparing it with that of England, who opens her gates to every comer and generously practises what you call the altruistic system of colonial policy. In France you seem still to be addicted to the eighteenth-century tradition of colonial administration by hermetically closing your colonies against foreign countries. It is true there is now some talk of a new current of thought. But do you think that there is any chance for this new tendency's gaining some practical influence on your tradition? I have my doubts about it."

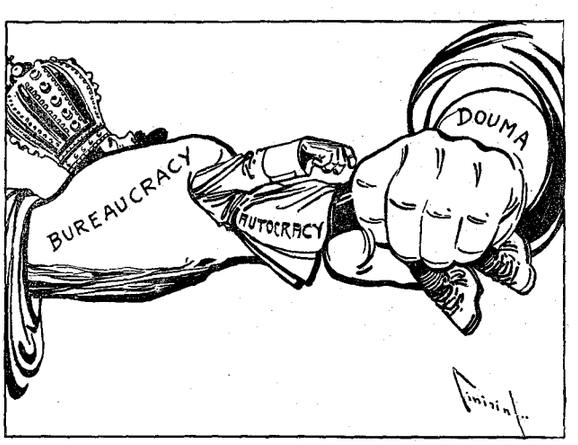
## SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

THE Peace Conference reminds the *Floh* (Vienna) of an Irish wake. The delegates drink, visit, dine, and talk, while the grave of Peace is being dug deep for her final resting-place.

IT is possible that the Peace Conference will not, after all, prove abortive, but that a resolution will be passed to the effect that no war may be begun without a formal declaration. Any Power embarking on hostilities without this preliminary will be adjudged to have lost, even tho it may win.—*Punch*.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

1. THERE shall be no more war.
2. If a war breaks out explosive bullets must not be used.
3. If explosive bullets are going to be used notice is to be given beforehand.
4. If no such notice is given all previous declarations exchanged by the two belligerents are to be considered null and void.—*Humoristische Blaetter*.




THE CZAR'S PLIGHT.
Can he be stretched to the dimensions of a man?
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

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# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## "UNTO THE THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATION"

"ONE can not be, with impunity, the son of a drunkard"—so says Dr. A. Joffroy, a French physician, who writes on "Alcohol and Alcoholism" in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 13). Dr. Joffroy's article reads in places like an old-fashioned temperance tract, but it is in reality a pitiless scientific statement of facts. Diseases, the author points out, are of two kinds, those that attack persons in normal health, and those that touch only those who are predisposed to them. To create such morbid predispositions alcohol is eminently suited, and in this way it strikes down not only those who abuse it, but their descendants, often ceasing its ravages only when it has obliterated a whole family. We can quote here only a small part of what Dr. Joffroy says. First comes his division of diseases into the two categories mentioned above. We read:

"In the case of some diseases (scarlet fever, smallpox, plague, etc.) the pathogenic agent produces the specific malady in every one exposed to contagion, whatever may have been his previous condition of health. But, on the other hand, there is a whole class of diseases that attack only such as are predisposed. Of one hundred infants fed in the same way, one or two will become abnormally fat, because, for example, the father had gout or the mother diabetes. . . . . .

"But hereditary predisposition exists also with nervous diseases, and alcoholism is one of the most effective means of creating such predisposition, as well as of developing it where it exists. To have chorea or rheumatism, for instance, one must have obese, nervous, alcoholic parents. A man may be seized with shaking palsy, following some violent emotion, . . . but heredity must be present to facilitate the action, and alcoholism is generally found to be at the bottom of this heredity."

In mental diseases, Dr. Joffroy goes on to say, the rôle of heredity is greater still. We may almost say that predisposition is absolutely necessary for these. The anthor rejects the classification made by some authors who divide mental diseases into those of the normal and abnormal brain. The former, he thinks, do not exist, a diseased brain being always abnormal. Even poisons that act on the brain select those who are predisposed, and this is eminently true of alcohol itself. Predispositions (generally alcoholic) determine the special form of drunkenness and explain why wine makes one man gay, another sad, another quarrelsome. Likewise, hereditary predisposition explains why alcoholism results, with one man, in an ulcer of the stomach, with another in cirrhosis of the liver, with others in paralysis of one or another set of nerves. The writer continues:

"On epilepsy the action of alcohol is quite clearly manifest; sometimes a subject plainly epileptic from infancy takes to drink at about twenty, with the result that his attacks increase in violence at each excess; sometimes a man of thirty to forty years who has had only slight seizures in childhood begins to have the characteristic attacks, which disappear or lessen when he becomes abstinent. . . . . .

"In order that I may be clearly understood I will repeat the definition that I have given elsewhere of incipient degeneracy: 'The totality of organic defects, of hereditary or acquired origin, which, by lessening organic resistance, create new morbid aptitudes and make causes pathogenic when of themselves they would be powerless to injure a normal organism.'

"And I repeat again that, in the creation of these new morbid aptitudes, this hereditary predisposition, which dominates almost all pathology, alcoholism stands preeminent, doing more harm and counting more victims than tuberculosis. Alcoholism, in fact, not only affects the individual, but its effects are continued to his descendants. One can not be, with impunity, the son of an alcoholic. Alcoholism begins with the father and strikes down his children; and generally its action continues, until, in the fourth or fifth generation, it has destroyed the family. But before this final result is reached, the alcoholics and their descendants are, according to circumstances, hurled into disease, madness, or crime, filling our hospitals, asylums, and jails, as I have already said.

"Blind indeed are those who, ignorant of the dangers of alcohol, see in it only a source of revenue!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## FUTURE OF THE AUTOMOBILE

HAS the automobile, or, to put it more broadly, mechanical road-traction, come to stay, or must it ultimately meet the fate that seems already to have overtaken the bicycle? G. M. Slocum, who writes in *Motor Talk* (Detroit, Mich.), attempts to show that there are elements of permanency in automobiling that sharply differentiate it from passing fads. He says:

"Stop ten men on Broadway this morning and ask them what they consider the future of the automobile will be. Five men will tell you that the auto is a fad and must follow the fate of the bicycle, three will say that it is just budding into its full service and perfection, and the remaining two will say, 'You've got me.'

"What, then, *is* its future?

"Ten years ago the chug of a horseless carriage on State Street, Chicago, caused windows to fly open, crowds to press the curb, and the general excitement that accompanies a circus procession in a country town.

"To-day a splendid equipage, horse-drawn, will cause the crowd to stop and take notice, while the surging mass of automobiles rush past unnoticed.

"The auto, then, has ceased to be a fashionable 'fad.' Since the automobile made its appearance as a practical vehicle for pleasure or business, wise ones have wagged their heads and predicted the same fate as befel the bicycle.

"This is a wrong conception of the situation. There is just as much difference between an automobile and a bicycle as between a rowboat and a launch. This very morning we watched an elderly gentleman descend the wide marble steps of his home, accompanied by his daughter, carrying a baby. The chauffeur tipped his leather cap, opened the plate-glass door; the three sank into the luxuriously upholstered seats, the driver hopped behind the wheel, and a moment later they were gliding quietly down the avenue. What part could a bicycle have played in that party? Would this gray-haired financier ever have cranked the merciless pace of a bicyclist?

"The bicycle was at its best only a piece of gymnasium paraphernalia, and never did appeal in the sense of luxury or comfortable enjoyment to those who could afford such things. It was, too, within the reach of any one—only an expert could ascertain which was the more costly of two passing bicycles.

"In the automobile, one's means only may dictate the amount of his investment. In other words, the man who formulates a trust or controls a corporation may possess a car costing from six to fourteen thousand dollars, and equipped, if he desires, with lounging-chairs, electric lights, a buffet, and what not. Like the yacht, the limit is fixt only by the fancy and the amount of the ever-present wherewith."

For these reasons, Mr. Slocum assures us, we are justified in believing that the automobile has come to stay. Those who compare it to the bicycle have not, he thinks, given the matter sufficient thought. The motor-car, he tells us, altho changing for the better year by year, has already taken on certain elements of permanency. He writes:

"Certain features—fundamental principles—which have been adopted this year by manufacturers almost without exception, prove that the automobiles will be stable. The side entrance, the shaft-drive, the engine easily accessible under the hood, the wheel steer, the long wheel-base, adequate protection by fenders—these features will stand unchanged doubtless for years to come.

"The foreign car is no longer considered superior to our own

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product. Personally we feel that it is far inferior—time alone can decide.

"The auto-races, the endurance trials, the Glidden tours, the hill-climbs, are only one part of the great automobile spirit, they express only one class of auto-enthusiasts. The other—the greater class—is composed of those who love autoing for its real joys, for its novelties, for its weird enchantment or varying excitement.

"Autoing bids to youth with the cry of speed, wild excitement, and captivating romance; to the middle-aged with the beckonings of the tour, of the glories of nature, of the keen enjoyments; and to the aged with the soothing balm of comfort and luxury, of health and good-cheer, of strength and hope.

"Autoing has come to stay. Day by day it weaves itself into the very network of society—already it has ceased to be a luxury. To-day it is the busy man's necessity—the home convenience."

## THE MAN AT THE THROTTLE

ON the physical and mental condition of the locomotive-engineer depend the safety of his train and the lives of the passengers. What will happen if he suddenly dies or is taken ill? This question is discust sporadically in the press, and certain types of locomotive in which the fireman and engineer are widely separated, leaving the latter practically alone in his cab, have been condemned on this ground. An editorial writer in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, July 27) regards it as remarkable that so few accidents have happened from trains running without control, caused by the sudden illness or sudden death of engineers at their posts. He says:

"Occasionally an instance of this kind has occurred, and in times past some one would propose, now and then, that an extra employee be stationed on each locomotive, like the lookout on a ship, with no other duty than that of constantly watching ahead for obstruction. Such a plan would discover anything wrong with the engineer in proper time, but the idea has never found favor from practical considerations. Nevertheless, every recurring instance of the sudden incapacitation of an engineer suggests grave possibilities of an accident. How many of the accidents from unexplainable causes might have happened in this way is at least an interesting thought to reflect upon. The facts of experience are sufficiently numerous to uphold a view of the reasonableness of such thoughts.

'During the early part of this month we reported a collision which occurred on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad caused by the engineer of a passenger train falling unconscious at his post, the train running past a station where a stop should have been made, and the fireman not discovering what was wrong in time to stop the train before collision with a switch-engine occurred. Last week the engineer of a passenger train of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, approaching Cleveland, was overcome by heat and fell unconscious at the throttle. Fortunately the fireman observed the engineer's condition in time to prevent accident to the train. During the same week the engineer of a freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway is reported to have become suddenly insane, and ran his train a considerable distance at extraordinary speed, in fear of an imaginary enemy in pursuit, in spite of vigorous efforts of his fireman to prevent him. Eventually the head brakeman returned from a trip to the rear, and he and the fireman overpowered the unfortunate man and assumed control of the train. According to the newspaper reports this engineer had just recovered from a spell of sickness and had gone out on his regular run without displaying any evidence of his mental condition. We have not taken pains to verify this report, and while the account may be exaggerated, it is not nevertheless an unsupposable case; and an insane man at the throttle might, for obvious reasons, be more dangerous at a critical moment than a dead man.

"While known occurrences of the character stated have been but few, comparatively speaking, yet they have been numerous enough, it would seem, to call for careful consideration of means of protection. As visible signals alone would evidently be of no avail in such cases, unless the fireman chanced to notice the non-observance of them, the argument for automatic control of trains fits such emergencies with peculiar adaptability."

## DISEASE FROM DIRTY REFRIGERATORS

SOME people seem to have an impression that the presence of ice is in itself somehow antiseptic, and they accordingly do not take the trouble to see that their ice-boxes or refrigerators are kept clean. According to Dr. Joanna White, writing in *Good Housekeeping*, this carelessness constitutes a distinct menace to health in many families. Says Dr. White:

"Several cases of diphtheria developed simultaneously in one family. The source of their infection was obscure, no other cases having been reported to the Board of Health for several weeks. The house was well built, comparatively new, and in a healthful location. The nurse who was retained told me on my next visit that it would be impossible for her to remain, as she would be afraid to eat anything kept or prepared in the house. To prove that she was not unreasonable, she asked me to step to the refrigerator. Upon opening it, considerable foul odor escaped, but the condition of the whole interior was simply appalling. It was covered with a half-inch coating of thick slime.

"It seems incredible that any housewife, barring the most grossly ignorant or careless, could allow such a condition to arise or exist. This is only one case among many where I believe the specific poison of contagious and infectious diseases has been harbored in unsanitary refrigerators. It is easier to overlook neglect and carelessnesss in the very poor; tho even here there is no real excuse for it. Even the upper class is not exempt from the same sort of neglect. A busy society or club woman, leaving the care of home entirely to servants, need not expect the busy maids to take all the intelligent care which is so very essential.

"Generally speaking, it is in the homes of the middle class, where only one or possibly no maid is kept, that the most favorable hygienic conditions exist.

"There are so many so-called germ diseases, where uncleanliness is the direct cause of infection, that the fight for hygienic conditions should never be abated. The refrigerator alone is the source of much evil; therefore even the busy housewife should pay particular attention to its condition at all times and to the food which goes into it."

If the refrigerator is movable, says Dr. White, do not place it in the darkest corner, but in the light and air, preferably out-of-doors, on a piazza. For the ordinary house, where there is no special provision for drainage, perhaps the safest way is to use the old-fashioned pan, emptying and scalding it twice a day. If the refrigerator is 'built in' and a piped drain provided, this pipe should not be connected with the waste or soil pipe or sewer, or discharged upon the ground, but should be connected with an open and water-supplied sink. The connections should be short and disconnected from the refrigerator. All drainage pipes should be flushed twice a week, with either a solution of chlorid of lime, or washing-soda, or strong ammonia. To quote further:

"The ice compartment and storage part should be thoroughly cleansed twice a week. All removable parts should be taken out for greater ease in cleansing. All parts should be washed in good soap and hot water, with a clean cloth or brush, then thoroughly scalded, after which it is well to go over the lining with some chlorid solution, a caustic cleaning solution, or a strong solution of borax and water.

"Watch for the iceman and have ready a good pitcherful of clean water with which to rinse the ice. It will take only a moment, and your care in cleansing will not be defeated.

"All food should be inspected and prepared for storage. Keep the milk supply in closely covered receptacles, preferably glass. Butter should also be covered, as these two foods are very apt to absorb impurities. Most fruits and vegetables can and should be washed and wiped or drained before storing in a refrigerator."

ASBESTOS WOOD—An interesting electrical insulator sold under this name, and made by compressing asbestos waste, is thus described in *Technical Literature* (New York, July):

"Asbestos is a fiber which is of a refractory nature, is an excellent electrical insulator, and is not affected chemically by most of

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the active chemical agents likely to attack insulating materials. In quarrying asbestos, the thick veins containing the long fibers are broken out with hammers, and the masses are then shredded, combed, carded, and spun into yarn and cloth. The waste from these operations and the remaining short-fibered rock are used in the manufacture of asbestos wood. This insulator has the appearance of soapstone, but is much harder and lighter. It is about 60 per cent. heavier than oak, and its strength is about three-quarters that of white pine. Asbestos wood is more porous than slate or marble, and it is frequently necessary to impregnate it in order to render it impervious to moisture. When so impregnated, it has about the same insulating qualities as marble, and when dry, but not treated, it compares favorably with slate. It is not nearly so brittle as either of the above-mentioned materials, becomes but slightly distorted by heating, and an arc on its surface confines its action to the point where it strikes and causes no cracking. It can be worked with ordinary tools used on hard wood, and at about the same speed. It takes paint and varnish well, and is less sensitive to atmospheric changes than ordinary wood. It is non-inflammable and should find use in such places as those where fireproofed wood and metal-covered wood are now employed."

## WHAT A WOMAN DOCTOR CAN DO

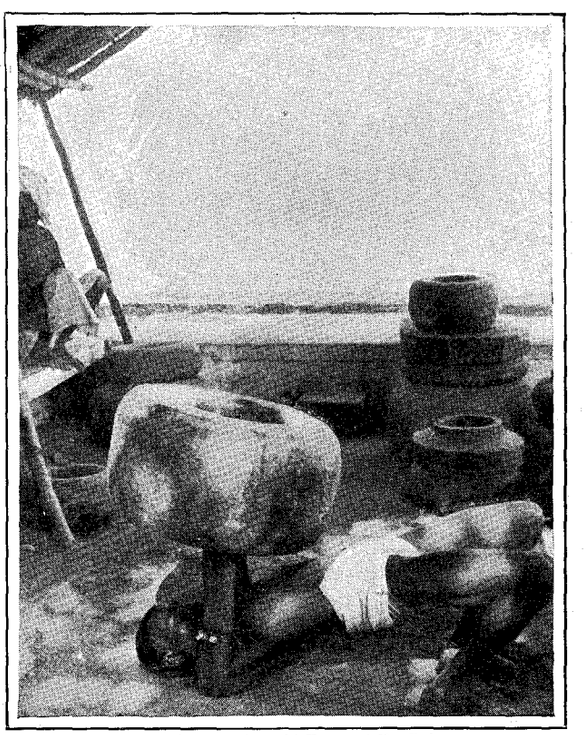
ADVICE to women physicians was given recently by Professor Osler when distributing prizes at the London School of Medicine for Women. He pointed out that four avenues of usefulness were open to women who had studied medicine. We quote a report from *The British Medical Journal* (London, July 13). Says this paper:

"The first, which he commended to those who had a liking for science, was work in connection with the scientific branches of medicine. There were many women specially adapted for working at the highest problems of scientific medicine, and a great deal of the best work in bacteriology, in histology, and in many departments of pathology was being done at the present time by women. The second line of work which women could very well follow was in connection with institutions, especially asylums for the insane. Throughout the United States there were at the present time many women physicians doing excellent work in asylums. The third sphere of activity for women was general practise. Tho it was a hard life, there were many women who were very successful in general practise, and able to meet worry, care, and trouble, and the daily anxieties and annoyances incidental to practise. Women were especially adapted for dealing with the diseases of women and children, but the difficulty in that connection was the mistrust and distrust of women for women; an important duty for the students he addrest was so to conduct their lives that every woman would have trust in them. When a paternal government instituted a proper system of school inspection it was the women who should carry out that work, and the filling of such positions by women would be of incalculable value to the community. The fourth field of work for women was India. Probably there was no place in the world where so much good could be done by women as in India. Those who decided to go there would perhaps live harder lives, but probably they would lead happier lives than those who remained in this country. He urged those who had the desire, to go out to India and help their unfortunate sisters there. Professor Osler concluded by advising the tudents to accept as their philosophy of life that they were in the rld, not to get what they could out of it, but to do what they for the happiness of others."

DATE ANCIENT GUNS—Some very interesting analo- ancient and modern artillery are reported by a recent gator of the subject, Herr Treptow. Says the *ue* (Paris, June 8) in a note regarding his investi- we o the re a screw n ancient cannon, most of the devices that recent inventions, such as rings, sleeves, ding with wire, closure of the breech by s, screws, or forks, trunnions, fixt and wheeled carriages, etc. Breech-loading, which was not effectively used until the latter half of the nineteenth century, was known in the time of Francis I. There exists, in the arsenal at Berlin, an iron cannon of very great size, whose breech is crossed by a rectangular mortise, recalling in a striking way that which serves to receive the closing piece of a Krupp gun. A cannon in the Berlin Museum would appear to have been made by the modern process of twisting a rectangular bar of iron into a spiral and then forging it into a tube [spiral-weld]. The metallic tube of a cannon in the same museum, of Swedish origin and dating from the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, is reenforced with bands of leather, alternating with layers of iron wire."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE SCIENCE OF VEGETARIANISM

MANY advocates of an exclusively vegetable diet defend it on other grounds than those of physiology. If a man believes it to be wrong to take the lives of animals, he will of course abstain from eating meat, even if he regards it as wholesome food. The same is true if he contemplates with disgust the eating of slaughtered animals while having no similar feeling toward dead vegetables. Such considerations have little to do with the subject of nutrition. A recent French vegetarian writer, however, sets forth very clearly the purely scientific reasons for his faith in a thesis that is thus reviewed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 13). We read in this paper:



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THE RESULT OF A VEGETABLE DIET.

Dabee Chowdray Palwan, at Benares, India, a vegetarian of fifty-six years, lifting a 960-pound weight.

"Altho known from the remotest antiquity under the names of different philosophical systems, vegetarianism seems to have entered a scientific phase in recent times. Dr. Henri Collière, in a very interesting thesis, has shown that it is not only a therapeutic diet, but that the fact that it answers all the requirements of the physiology of nourishment entitles it to be regarded with reason as the normal diet of man.

"The modern tendencies of physiology—toward the diminution of the total ration, toward the fixation, at a lower point, of the minimum proportion of albumin, toward the attribution of a more

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important rôle to the carbohydrates—are in perfect accord with the vegetarian theory.

"The use of animal flesh as food, and especially its abuse, are condemned by the physiology of nutrition; meat is an incomplete food, not containing carbohydrates, overstimulating, inviting to habitual overfeeding, and bringing about, like alcohol, a state of mind in which the consumer believes that he can not possibly do without it. It is a toxic food, containing numerous poisons, such as ptomains, leucomains, purins, etc. If an exclusive flesh diet would be nonsensical, a partial flesh diet is also illogical, as Dr. Collière looks at it; for the fact, he says, that man possesses a triple line of defense against poisons (bowels, liver, and kidneys) is not a sufficient reason for using toxic substances daily, even in dilute form; a weakening of his means of protection might result fatally.

"Anticarnivorous diets, on the contrary, according to Dr. Collière's thesis, are entirely justified by the physiology of nutrition, whether we select one or another of the several varieties following:

"Fruitarianism, or an exclusive diet of fruits, is approved, on condition that we are not content with the sweet, juicy fruits, but employ also the farinaceous and the oily fruits.

"Vegetalism admits, without distinction, either raw or after cooking, all the products of the vegetable kingdom—fruits, juicy legumes, feculents, cereals, and leguminous vegetables.

"Finally, the 'ovo-lacto-vegetarian' diet admits also milk and eggs, which, altho of animal origin, would appear not to contain, at least normally, the poisons of disassimilation that lead to the rejection of what Dr. Collière calls 'necrophagy' [corpse-eating].

"Contrary to the general opinion, the vegetarian régime offers all the guaranties that can be desired of perfect assimilability and does not require an excessive volume of food to repair losses.

"Dr. Collière ends his thesis by developing considerations of social order that we can not sum up here. These lead him to conclude that vegetarianism is likely to contribute in the future to the approach of an era of great prosperity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE KNACK OF FINDING THINGS OUT

THE number of students who are working at original research is now comparatively large. Where twenty years ago a course in science meant almost invariably a course in a text-book, nowadays even high-school students are set at work experimenting. In an article in the London *Times's* engineering supplement for July 10 Prof. W. E. Ayrton complains that very few research students are properly equipped. To make a first-class discovery in science it is necessary, not so much that one should have taken this or that course or received this or that degree, but that he should have a genuine desire to find out about some particular thing. Says Professor Ayrton:

"I only wish that better machinery were used for discovering men and women with this hunger for inquiry, and what I sincerely deprecate is the wasting of the endowments that exist for this purpose on those whose only hunger is for the funds with which they are supplied.

"The notion that scientific research can only be undertaken after years of preliminary study is disproved by the inventions of Pacinotti, Gramme, and Tesla; yet it is still sustained by the University of London, who require notice that A. B. is going to make a research, for the university have never realized that ideas flash on you at strange moments. That the truth can only be reached through mathematical gymnastics is still believed in, in spite of the splendid results obtained through experiments alone by Faraday, Darwin, and Huxley. Edison congratulated himself that he was not a mathematician, and Marconi disproved by trial the orthodox conventional theory of the transmission of electromagnetic waves, by sending signals between Cornwall and Newfoundland.

"No particular university training is necessary for conducting research, no letters after your name. Faraday had neither one nor the other, altho somebody out of compliment addrest a letter to him as 'Professor Faraday, A to Z.' A genius may be a sport and owe his success, as Ruskin thought he did, to his ancestors 'having never used their brains,' or great power may be inherited, as in the case of the Herschels—William, Caroline, and John.

"One person finds the recumbent position the best for clearing away mental cobwebs, as did Brindley, who went to bed whenever difficulties in the early days of designing canals bothered him. Another person finds the hurry of an express train or the rush of a modern motor-car promotes ideas. Mozart composed as a child; Hamo Thornycroft gave no evidence of his creative power until his ordinary education was quite finished, altho both his father and mother were sculptors and he himself stands as a lad in marble on the Albert Memorial. How wise, then, not to hamper research with red tape; how foolish to give a research scholarship to a particular institution every year. It is like requiring a commonplace poet laureate to produce an epoch-making poem annually, or a particular college to present a student every March worthy of being elected a fellow of the Royal Society."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES

"RECENT experiments show that the popular belief that warts are communicable is warranted," says *The National Druggist*. "Inoculation of healthy tissue with blood obtained from a wart will cause the growth of a similar excrescence. It is thought that these growths contain an ultramicroscopic germ to which is due the transmission from one person to another. If an emulsion of wart tissue be filtered through a Berkefield filter and injected into healthy tissue, small excrescences appear in the course of several months, which rapidly develop into typical warts. Repeated trials to obtain a culture of the microorganism, if such really exist, failed. These investigations would favor a soluble toxin instead of a microorganism. This might easily be deposited upon the towel and thence to another person. At all events, persons who have warts should take measures to have them removed at once."

THE Seventh International Zoological Congress, we learn from *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, July), will meet at Boston on August 19–23. The meetings will be held at the Harvard Medical School. "Saturday, August 24, will be devoted to an excursion to Harvard University, and on succeeding days arrangements have been made for visits to Woods Hole, Columbia University, and the American Museum, to Yale and Princeton universities, with excursion also to Philadelphia, Washington and Mt. Vernon, and other points; these will occupy the time from August 25 to September 6. In addition there will be a trip to Niagara Falls, across Lake Ontario to Toronto, September 7–9. Finally, an excursion to Bermuda is planned, in case fifty members enroll themselves for it. This last extends the meeting of the Congress until September 22. Information may be obtained from Charles H. Townsend, director of the New York Aquarium, Battery Park, New York.

"ACCORDING to recent reports," says *The Electrical Review* (New York), "it appears that the Japanese Government intends to have erected a system of hydraulic plants of great size in the region of Tokyo, and will deliver no less than 100,000 horse-power when fully completed. The plants are to be installed and operated by an Anglo-Japanese company, who have already been granted the necessary concessions for beginning the work. There are several falls lying within 100 miles of Tokyo which the company intends to utilize in order to secure the amount of power which is needed. A number of power-transmission lines will take current to Tokyo, as well as to a number of other cities and large towns lying within the radius. Owing to the high price of coal in Japan the plant will be operated under the best conditions and will no doubt be well patronized. The total expense of the proposed system will be no less than $10,000,000 according to the plans which the company have already drawn up."

A MACHINE, called the tesserograph, for doing away with the necessity for printing in advance the thousands of various kinds of railway tickets, is described in *The American Machinist* (New York). The device, which is the invention of Roberto T. Piscicelli, of Florence, also automatically registers the amounts cashed. Says the paper just named: "Each ticket is printed separately by a machine from a slip of thick paper, all the necessary particulars, such as station names, date, price, class, etc., being inserted; and on a second paper strip within the machine is printed, as a check, a duplicate of the ticket sold. The money values of the tickets issued are totalized according to classes and series. A machine constructed for the Naples-Rome line can print and register 400 different kinds of tickets. The various mechanisms are interlocked together, and no tickets can be issued until the inspector in charge, upon opening the office in the early morning, has freed the machine and brought all the totals back to zero."

"EUROPEAN medical experts," says *Telephony* (Chicago), "have explode the theory that the continual use of the telephone is injurious to the se of hearing. On the contrary, celebrated physicians say, the daily use of telephone sharpens that faculty and increases its alertness, proving th a positive help. The question whether the long use of the telephone i jurious to the ear has been the subject of an exhaustive investigation by sor de Blegvard in the laryngological clinic in Copenhagen. The exa of 371 'hello' girls led to the belief that continual telephone work dir age the hearing. On the contrary, some of the subjects declared t' was materially improved owing to the practise. Professor B' cludes that the naturally healthy and normal ear will not be ha phone work—accidents of lightning, short circuit, etc., excepte those contemplating the work to submit themselves to an exp He advises that persons inclined to nervous trouble or conge and suffering from headaches, should not enter the calling."

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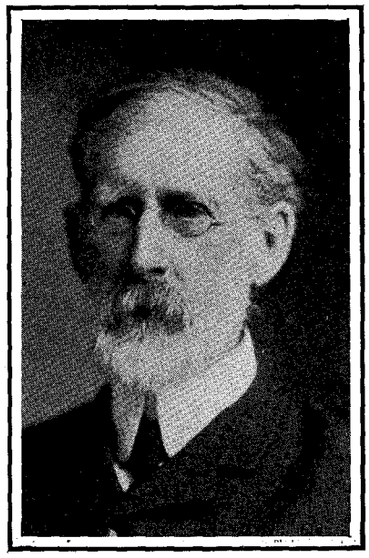
# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

## SUNDAY LAWS AND "ONE-DAY MORALITY"

THE difficulty which New York is having in securing adequate Sunday laws convinces an outside observer that she is attacking the matter from the wrong end. It is seen, thinks the Rev. E. P. Powell (Unitarian), in the absurdity of her trying "to establish one kind of morality for six days in a week and another kind of morality for the seventh." This view, of course, ignores the question of expediency which, so far, has had to be the guide of lawmakers for a population such as that of Manhattan Island, one-third of whom belong to a people who have never been taught to observe Sunday as the Sabbath, while another large fraction have known only the "Continental Sunday" in their home lands. Mr. Powell characterizes the Sunday laws enacted by the aldermen and legislature as only the "results of old superstitions." Such laws, he says, "are held on to after the superstitions are dead, because the religious public is not ready to face the question of natural morality and live by it." So far as these laws affect the liquor traffic, there is, he avers in *The Jewish Tribune* (Portland, Ore.), "a determination to let saloons drive their unwholesome trade six days, but the seventh is a sop to the Lord." The saloon party he sees as "more consistent." Thus:



REV. E. P. POWELL,
Who thinks the enactment of Sunday laws amounts merely to "putting the handcuffs on for one day and then taking them off for six."

"If, they say, you base the crime of selling on the sacredness of the day, a sacred day you shall have. The barber-shops shall be shut. It shall not be possible to hire carriages or to buy a loaf of bread. If it is a quiet day you want, you shall have it, and we will see who will first cry, Enough! The first reaction comes when the poor bootblacks and newsboys are robbed of one-seventh of their income. The apple-woman, with three or four children in a tenement-room, must economize more closely or starve. The rich citizen, with a retinue of servants, will dine as sumptuously as ever. No possible Sunday enforcement, said Dean Stanley, but bears heavier on the poor laborer than on the bishops. So in New York the cheap excursions and even the airings in the parks are under the ban. It simply is impossible to create a one-day morality. What is right on Saturday is right on Sunday. When religious people give up this whole impossibility and insist that a wicked thing shall not be done on any day, and a right thing shall be done every day, they have a basis for law and order that can be enforced. If whisky-peddling is a crime on Sunday, it is on Monday. If bootblacking and shaving are right on Monday, they are on Sunday. A few weeks ago we discust the true idea of the Jewish Sabbath, showing that enforced rest was not originally the heaviest part of the law, but enforced work: Six days shalt thou labor, but the one day thou shalt rest. Now, let the burden of legislation be to see that the whole population work six days; every one contributing his share to production; then the seventh day can take care of itself. As a matter of fact, the evils of our metropolitan Sundays—the dissipation—come from the determination of the religious people to enforce a Sabbath rest, while a large part of the population does not work six days."

Sunday laws, to the present writer, express but the waste of "moral force trying to keep up the semblance of a sacred twenty-four hours." The whole "Sunday-enforcement business," he declares, "should be given up." Further:

"The aim of law and of religion should be to enlarge the opportunities of national rest. Spend all our moral force on permissiveness and help. Our churches should have playgrounds and gymnasiums as well as sermons. When Agassiz first came to America he complained that the worst feature of society was Sunday restrictiveness. He had been accustomed to hear his preacher discourse in the morning and play ball with him in the afternoon. Even John Calvin sometimes adjourned his evening service and went with all his congregation to the theater. 'Better theaters than ours?' To be sure, and we would have better theaters if we gave up our Puritanic struggle to give the devil the best chances at pleasure and rest. I write as one who rarely goes to a theater, but I claim the green fields on Sunday. I insist on my right to take my rest with games that discharge the blood from my brain. We are an overworked nation. Insomnia and insanity are multiplying. Our time for rest we must have, whether in the middle of the week or at the beginning or the close. The church must learn to give us something besides the harder work of listening to illogical sentiment. The subject opens out very widely, because we are infusing our whole social life and our legal code with the mischief of two kinds of morality. The key to the whole difficulty is: 'Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you' on every day in the week alike. Give up your seventh-day restrictive code. Enlarge your religious privileges to cover all that is helpful. Make your church mean everything that is wholesome and saving. Think of the whole governmental force of New York clapping their hands over 'a dry Sunday,' no matter how wet or whisky-soaked Wednesday or Saturday is. Nor does any one believe a single soul saved from evil desire. They have simply put the handcuffs on for one day and then taken them off for six."

## MISSIONARIES AND DEVILS IN KOREA

CURIOUS facts observable in the psychology of missionaries point to the belief that "the formal garment of religion in the East and West must diverge as radically as the psychology of Orient and Occident differ from each other." Facts which seem to support this view are pointed out by David Kelley Lambuth, of Vanderbilt University, in regard to the Korean missionary, who, it is claimed, seems insensibly to adopt, to a certain extent, the native point of view regarding the belief in personal devils. The writer quotes a missionary as saying, "The woman was insane—or, as the Koreans with more accuracy say, 'possest of a devil.'" This speech, Mr. Lambuth thinks, tells "the entire story of the interaction of religious conceptions and modes of thought." Shamanism, the name for the worship of devils, is, according to this writer, the most powerful of the native Korean religions. The insidious effect of this wide-spread belief upon the mind of the missionary is indicated in the following, quoted from *The Independent* (August 1):

"'From the hour of his birth until the spirit leaves his body,' says one missionary, 'the Korean is surrounded and tormented by innumerable evil spirits;' while another declares that the 'only real religion of Korea is the worship of every sort of evil spirit.' 'So full are they of superstition,' comments a third, 'that it takes much time and effort for them to understand the simplest truths.' In such an atmosphere what more natural than that the missionaries, who live in closest intimacy with the people, and isolated from the daily contact with Western forms of thought, should imperceptibly be wrought upon not only by the persistent fear and belief of the unchristian populace, but also by the exaggerated tendency toward demonology inbred through ages into those who are now converts to Christianity, who can not out of hand brush off a lifelong habit of mind? An examination of the facts shows that the missionaries in Korea display a sense of the presence of

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evil spirits markedly in excess of that manifested in other countries where demonology has no such popular hold. The spirit-saturated air has with insidious power waked in the missionaries all the dormant demonology with which the Christian religion was at one time furnished forth."

To exhibit in concrete form the facts about which the writer weaves his interesting speculation, he gives some citations from the letters and reports of American missionaries. "Since the conditions of life and work on the Christian frontier in the Far East," comments the editor of *The Independent*, "are similar to those of the early days of Christianity, this article throws some light upon New-Testament narratives. In China the same effect of the environment upon the missionary has been observed." The citations, with Mr. Lambuth's comments, are as follows:

"A peculiar sense of the presence of an evil spirit is evidenced thus:

"'In a country where the evil spirit is so dominant and so tangible, one comes to a vital sensation of his presence.'

"'Certainly I am more conscious of the real presence of the devil in Korea than in America. Many of the missionaries have been acutely conscious of his palpable presence in the very room with them.'

"'The consciousness of a real personal devil is as vivid as the sense of God's presence, tho infinitely removed in kind. In Korea you feel him in the atmosphere.'

"More important testimony is offered in the evidences of belief in possession by devils, a belief that has fastened with a peculiar and tenacious grip upon the people of Korea, so that one writer calls the country 'the haunted house among the nations, afflicted with the delirium tremens of paganism.' 'The Christians, too,' says one missionary, 'hold to the possession by evil spirits.' 'Demoniac possession in that country,' says another, 'becomes a thing too evident to doubt.' 'Thousands of people,' says a third, 'are slaves to evil spirits, in bondage to his Satanic Majesty (*sic*),' while another describes a woman, 'possest of many devils,' and still another tells of 'miracles performed, the crazy made of sound mind, the devil-possest set free.'

"'At the service was a young man demoniacally possest, made dumb by his indwelling spirit for three years. After long prayer and a command to the spirit to depart, it left him and he began to read aloud.'

"Another was 'a man with every symptom of demoniac possession, in whom, upon catching sight of the preacher, the demons began to rave.' Again, prayer brought 'a marked change over the demoniac.' He slept that night, the first for many days, and in a vision saw that God had 'driven the evil spirits out of his heart and home.' . . . . . .

"No more complete avowal of belief in demoniac possession than the following could be required:

"'In our work in Korea we are continually coming in contact with the most extraordinary cases of apparent demoniac possession and cure, containing all the phenomena that characterized demonized minds in the days of Christ.'

"Another writes pertinently:

"'If you had lived in the midst of the native quarter with me and heard at midnight the cries of terror of those appealing to the evil spirits for help or being tortured by them, veritable possessions by devils would then seem no impossible thing to you.'

"There is little reason to doubt that this diagnosis of the case is correct, for under circumstances such as these it would indeed be the unusual man that went his way unmoved."

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OVERCHURCHED NEW HAMPSHIRE—The "overchurched" condition of New Hampshire, it is reported, has led to the conviction among its religious population that church union of some sort is necessary. Leading workers of this State have come to the conclusion, says *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville), that "there is no justification for the continuance of several weak churches in the same community at the sacrifice of the minister and his family and at the sacrifice of the missionary resources of the denomination, when, by businesslike and Christian cooperation and readjustment, it would be possible to maintain in each community a strong, self-supporting, and therefore self-respecting church organization." The existing conditions are described in these words:

"Strange as it may seem, New Hampshire . . . has so many churches that their very number makes it difficult to supply the spiritual needs of the people, for most of these churches are too small and weak to sustain pastors. The missionary societies of several denominations have put considerable money into New Hampshire in their effort to sustain the churches, but it becomes clearer with each passing year that such money is not wisely spent. A recent report of the New-Hampshire Conference of the Methodist Church indicates that many of the ministers who are appointed to charges in this conference can accept their appointments only by making greater financial sacrifices than were necessary a few years ago, in spite of the fact that it costs 20 or 30 per cent. more to live now than it did then. Some figures recently given in *Zion's Herald* show that if one church is allowed for every 500 of population or fraction thereof in towns of 2,000, or less, there would be a surplus of ninety-five churches. The same article shows that of 510 Baptist, Free Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist churches in New Hamphsire, 209 did not raise over $500 for the salary of their ministers, and it declares '41 per cent. of the churches of the four leading denominations of the State do not raise for the preacher's salary an amount equal to the wages of common labor.'"

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## REVIVAL METHODS CRITICIZED

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, recently uttered before a conference of that communion some criticisms against sensationalism in revivals that have attracted attention. As reported by the daily press, he declared himself as standing "for genuine evangelistic effort under discreet direction, but against all sensational and spasmodic efforts to create an ill-balanced emotionalism, and mere temporary devices for exciting enthusiasm." He also pleaded with the ministers "to stop sensational methods" in revival meetings, and deprecated the practise of having what are generally known as "testimony meetings" in revival services. The New York *Weekly Witness* admits that the Bishop's warning is needed in some quarters, but thinks that "a church which makes a special effort once in a while to arouse its members to a truer sense of their obligation to Christ and to awaken the unconverted to a consciousness of their need of Christ is by the very fact of doing so saved from falling into the terrible error of feeling itself about good enough." The question of what methods are wise and what methods unwise, it thinks, "can not be wisely decided offhand by any man or body of men, because very much depends upon circumstances, upon the character of the people, and upon the spiritual condition and temperament of the leader. We read these words:

"A really humble-minded, spirit-filled evangelist will not make any serious mistakes, and any church that is blest with the services of such a man, whether he be the regular pastor or one called in to assist in a special effort, will do well to let him have his own way. It is impossible to lay down rules for the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

"There will always be some to criticize when really effective work is being done, and there will always be opportunities for criticism, for the man who never made a mistake has not yet been born; even the man who is being led by the Holy Spirit will sometimes mistake his own impulses for the guidance of the Spirit. But the worst mistake of all is to do nothing, and that is usually the policy of those who are most supercilious and dogmatic in their criticism of workers.

"If you saw a man drowning, and two or three men making frantic efforts to save him, while a large crowd stood by and criticized the methods employed by the would-be rescuers, which would you think most sane and most deserving of respect—the men who worked in an excited way or the men who kept cool and did nothing? A man who finds himself face to face with a great crisis or a great danger to himself or others and who is very anxious to act rightly and effectively is very apt to get excited. It would be better if he could keep a cool head without losing any of the intensity of his zeal, but when the heart is on fire the head is very apt to get hot, too.

"The real difficulty in connection with revival work is to get the

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right person for leader. There are very few persons who are fitted for such work, and many a man who might have been useful, and who started out as an evangelist with an honest desire to win souls for the Master, has become puffed up with vanity over the apparent success of his efforts and the praise which he has received. It takes a very strong character, indeed, and a great deal of grace as well, to keep a successful evangelist humble. And when an evangelist gives way to vanity he loses the guidance of the Spirit and becomes capable of any folly."

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* calls attention to another feature of revivals that, it thinks, needs correction. Its words are called forth by an exchange which asks:

"Why should it be the boast of an evangelist that he has been a horse thief, a robber, a professional gambler, a drunkard, and all-around scoundrel? Surely these things might be referred to in modesty and humility. As a secondary proposition, why shouldn't an expert in good conduct and righteous living be better qualified to teach that life than one whose chief boast is that he was a habitual criminal?"

The comment of the above journal upon this question is as follows:

"Every one is glad to welcome the returned or reforming prodigal and to hail every indication of desire on his part to atone for an unworthy past by earnest consecrated endeavor, to live a manly upright life, and even to become a leader in the Kingdom of the Master, if so be it that talent and cultivation enable him to do this worthily. But even where the case is a clear one, the conversion genuine, and the ability undoubted, wisdom and the Word of God unite in suggesting that there should be no undue haste in 'laying hands' on such a one and setting him apart for the work of the ministry. . . .

"We would not be extreme and we are sure that we lack no sympathy in any such case, but such is our appreciation of the dignity of the ministry and the vast possibility of evil results that, if the responsibility were ours, we would in no case put forward a convert with a gruesome 'past' except after careful examination and painstaking delay; no matter how tenderly our sympathies might plead for him or how dear he might be to us because of kindred blood or association. And doing so in any case we would not have him speak of his past except with bowed head and broken voice, and only then as a living example of how Infinite Pity is able and ready to save the lowest and vilest, even 'to the uttermost.'"

## A CONSPIRACY THAT WENT WRONG

GERMANY has lately germinated an effort to seek the abolition of the Index Expurgatorius, but the effort "foozled" by premature discovery. So at least the matter is represented by the Roman correspondent of *The Catholic Mirror* (Baltimore). In accounting for the origin of the movement, he lays the original blame at the door of a recently deceased priest of Würzburg, for many years professor in the university. This professor, declares the Roman correspondent, wrote several books that fell under the condemnation of the Index, and, tho he submitted to the decrees of higher powers, "he came to think that the Index was a very objectionable institution." Subsequent steps are thus recounted by the correspondent:

"Some of his friends then conceived the idea of petitioning the Holy Father to abolish the obnoxious congregation, and Professor Schell, very unhappily for his future reputation, not only fell in with their views, but helped them to draw up their petition.

"So far, so good. Foolish petitions have been addrest often enough to the Holy See without doing much harm or causing any excitement. But the organizers of this scheme meant to be thoroughly original, and at once set about devising a most elaborate scheme for giving the petition the widest possible circulation, and, at the same time, keeping it an absolute secret from everybody except those who were likely to be signers. They sent out a circular first, in which they bound the recipient to be secret about it as a matter of honor. . . . . One of their first adherents was no less a personage than the Baron von Hertling, who is not only a learned university professor, president of the Gorres Society, and one of the pillars of the Center party, but has often acted as a kind of diplomatic agent between the German Emperor and the Holy See."

This movement for the abolition of the Index, says the correspondent of *The Mirror*, is connected with the movement known as "neo-Catholicism" or "modernism," to which we have referred at various times recently. He continues:

"It must be remembered then that here in Europe we have been for some time in the throes of a fatuous movement known as 'modernism.' The 'modernists' are a class of entirely superior persons who think that they have a mission to keep the church of Christ up to the scratch with modern progress. For them something new is always something true, and they wring their hands in despair if they find that the ecclesiastical authorities do not at once embrace every strange theory about the Bible, the nature of dogma, sociology, evolution, and so on. These superior persons exist in nearly every country in Europe. They are happily rare in America, but it was evidently one of them who wrote the notorious article in *The North American Review* a few months ago, in which he damned the Holy See through all the moods and tenses. Schell's followers belong more or less to this category, and after they had conceived their project of the secret petition, some of them were struck with the brilliant idea that the secret organization thus got together might be made a permanent secret society 'to promote sound and circumspect progress according to the Christian conception of the universe.' No priests were to be allowed to form part of it, but the lodges might, if necessary, ask the advice of priests of their own way of thinking. The bishops were to be left completely in the dark about it, and the Holy See and the Pope were to have no more to do with it than if the New Testament never contained the words 'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my church.' How sane men, who have learned their catechism, could at the beginning of this twentieth century ever conceive such a crack-brained scheme will furnish an interesting psychological study for the future ecclesiastical historian. But the fact is as I have described it. The secret circulars, the statutes of the secret league, the sketch of the secret petition, have all been circulated not only throughout Germany, but in England—and, wonderful to relate, even in America, where a certain professor, who shall be nameless, has acted as the agent of the secret movement.

"It was inevitable that the secret should get out, and this week all the papers of Rome and Italy have been full of it. But the publicity has effectually killed the thing already. Would that it could also kill the 'modernist' movement, which Pius X. recently described as 'the essence and the poison of all heresies.'"

A somewhat different view of the Schell "conspiracy" is given by "a Roman-Catholic correspondent" to *The Church Times* (London, Anglican). He says:

"In Germany dissatisfaction at the despotic methods of the Vatican has taken practical shape. A number of prominent Catholics have organized a petition to the Pope, asking for important modifications in discipline, particularly as regards the Index. The petitioners ask that, if the Index can not be suppressed, accused persons should at least have the opportunity of defending themselves before they are condemned. The plans of the organizers of this petition have been prematurely revealed, by the treachery, it is said, of a certain well-known German Catholic writer, and the official organs of the Vatican have circulated ridiculous stories about an international 'secret conspiracy of modernists.' It need hardly be said that the alleged conspiracy is a myth, and that there is no international organization of 'modernists.' There is too much reason to believe that these fictions have been invented by the Vatican to give an excuse for more repressive measures. Naturally the organizers of the petition kept their action strictly private until they should be ready to present their petition to the Pope; had they promoted a public agitation, they would have been charged with attempting to create a schism. It would seem from the violent language of the Vatican organs that it is a crime for laymen even to dare to present a petition to their father in God, who, apparently, demands to be treated like an Oriental potentate. Even so orthodox a Catholic paper as *Germania* protests against the attacks of the Vatican press on men whose Catholicism, it says, is above reproach, and declares that the facts have 'either intentionally or in error been grossly exaggerated.'"

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# LETTERS AND ART

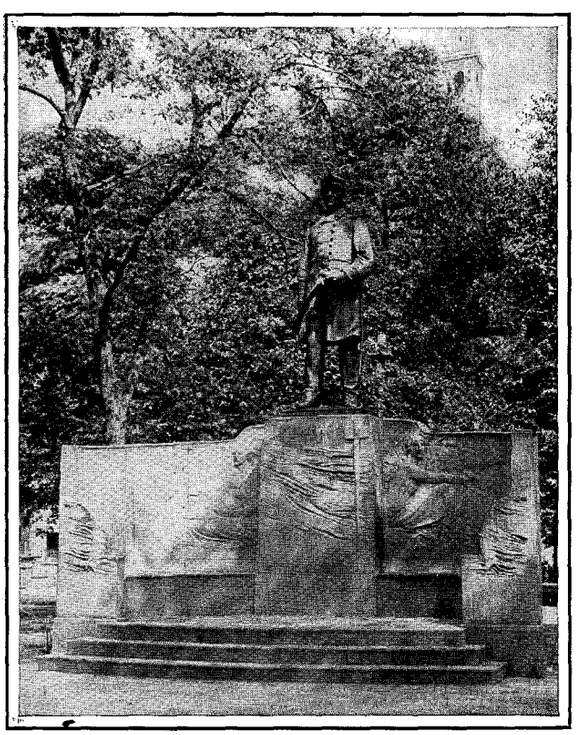
## THE MISSION OF SAINT-GAUDENS

THE heroic era of our history, coincident with the youth of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, furnished for him a calling that has been honorably fulfilled. He is estimated as an essentially American genius: "Our greatest American sculptor—the foremost sculptor of our age, in fact—the one man who ranks with the geniuses of the Italian Renaissance." In these words a discriminating tribute in the Springfield *Republican* (August 4) deals with the man who died on August 3 at his home in Cornish, N. H. It is noted as the peculiarly fortunate circumstance of Saint-Gaudens's career that "he was not for years called upon to express imagination in fabulous or fantastic figures." On the contrary, we read:

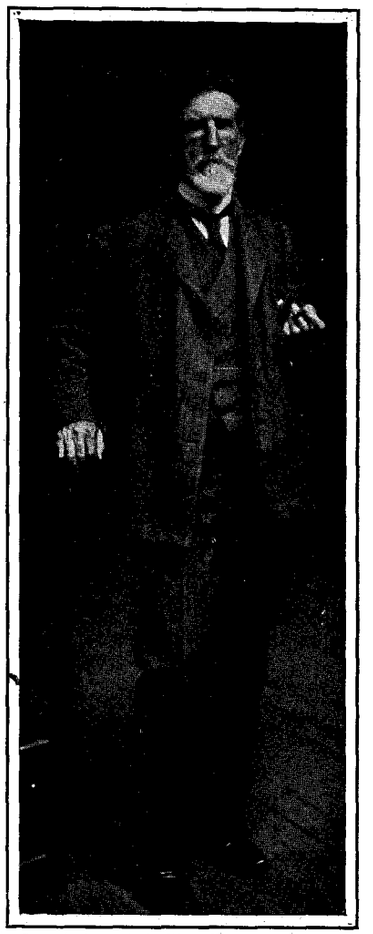
"What he was called upon to do was to interpret in permanence the great ideas of a heroic era in which he was launched as a lad—the great Civil War encompassing and compelling him at the plastic age when ideas sink into the heart and soul of a poetic youth—and into the susceptible and poetic soul of Augustus Saint-Gaudens the sorrow, the splendor, the romance, the religion of that period passed and made his life. For he was powerful in precisely these lines—the heroism and the grandeur of self-sacrifice and inspiration."

Opinions may vary as to the particular work which should stand as his masterpiece. The majority opinion inclines to the Sherman Equestrian Statue in New York. The writer in *The Republican*, tho inclining to find the supreme work of this sculptor elsewhere, makes his classification on the basis of what he sets down as the inspiring motive of Saint-Gaudens's work. He writes:

"The greatest works of the sculptor are the Lincoln in Chicago and the Robert G. Shaw monument in Boston. It is necessary to observe for the honor of the craftsman that, while the idea is in all respects great in these and other works, it is the absolute power of the sculpture technically which makes such things as the Lincoln, the Shaw, the Farragut, and the Puritan so great as they are. Saint-Gaudens was a great craftsman, he knew how to wield the chisel, and, altho he employed the help of workmen, he was the brain and soul that made their work vital, and he himself filled every possible requirement of the sculptor.



STATUE OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT,
Which stands on Madison Square, New York. One of the earliest of Saint-Gaudens's masterpieces.



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AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS,
The one sculptor of modern times, says a writer, who ranks with the geniuses of the Renaissance.

"The Lincoln of Chicago is one of those tremendous legacies which may sometimes be left by a heroic age to those succeeding. It bears a great significance, in the fact that here, more than anywhere else, is embodied the whole soul of the war for the Union; the great, strong, rough-hewn, masterly man, rising from his curule chair at the borders of the great city of the State which gave him as President to the Union—he meant the long life of Liberty, he meant the promise and progress of the world—and no figure of the war would have done it. All this is in the majestic statue of Saint-Gaudens. In lesser way, but still superb, stands his Farragut on the quarter-deck, mastering the ships at the passage of Mobile Bay, as Bownell described him in glowing verse; in such strong grasp of the idea did Saint-Gaudens make his strenuous study of the Puritan, not a literal copy of any Chapin, but a good exemplification of the fertile Puritan lineage which has sent Chapins by the thousands all over the land; in such wise—again returning to the Civil War, which always fascinated Saint-Gaudens—was wrought his wonderful relief on Boston Common, facing the State House, where forever men may see the noble and grave countenance of Shaw; the flower and fore of our New-England lineage and conscience, quiet above the equally serious and set faces of his negro soldiers, going to meet the fate of war. The wonder of these, and of all the work of Saint-Gaudens, is the domination of the idea. He is a great technician—there has never been a finer one in America—but without the idea he could not work.

"Words have been said concerning his great portrait statues and his idealism in their production. One of the noblest of these is the magnificent Sherman, a great equestrian statue at the Fifty-ninth Street Plaza entrance to the New York Central Park. There is the gaunt old general, in triumph, with his horse snorting, and before goes the vivid figure of Victory, hasting, tho not flying. There is nothing more remarkable than this in all memorial art, unless it be the Colleone in Venice."

In other fields of sculpture he was perhaps only a little less supreme, since we see in certain notices of his life that his highest achievement is to be found in that embodiment of the abstract idea called "Grief" or "Nirvana," a memorial statue in the Rock Creek Cemetery at Washington, D. C. "This marvelous presence is not man or woman—it is a great and mournful angel seated,

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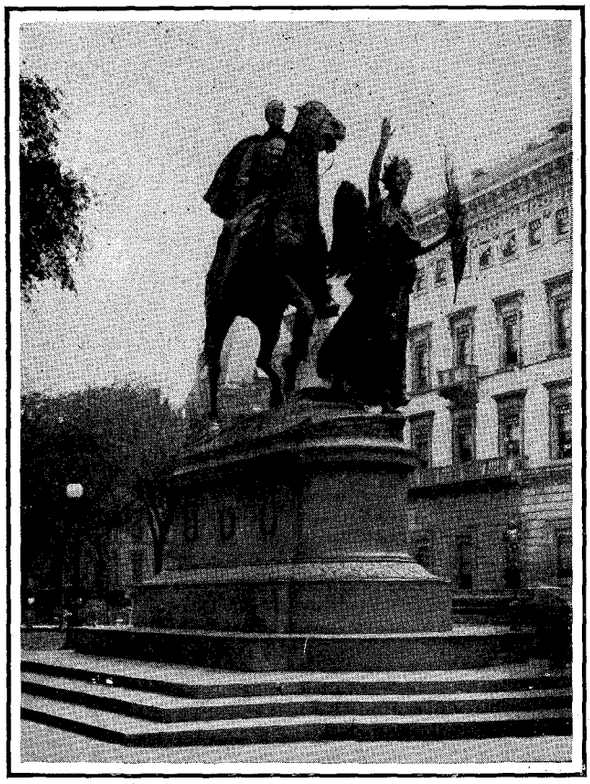
with the right hand supporting the chin; and in its strong and solemn features is embodied all there is of human grief, when it has passed the stress of passion, and must rest." The obverse of Saint-Gaudens's gift, says the New York *Sun*, "was serene and sunny." His low relief portraits, notable among which is that of Robert Louis Stevenson, are declared "as charming as Donatello." We read further:

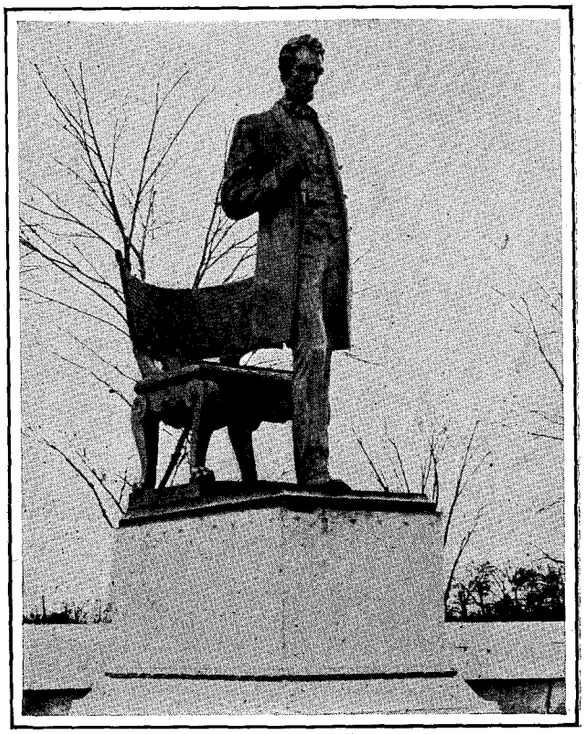
"A master in suggestion he was in this extremely difficult department of sculpture, so beloved by the artists of the Renaissance. The Stevenson head, with its delicate contours, the familiar pose, cigarette between two lean artistic fingers, are indicated with a surprizing verisimilitude. Those marvelous and almost microscopic indentations, those tender inflections of the metal, surfaces so airily dwelt upon, reveal the extraordinary and sensitive skill of Saint-Gaudens. A miniaturist and a builder of the mighty architectonics of the Sherman, a sculptor and a psychologist—who has résuméd, as he has in his Deacon Chapin, all New England?—he ranks with the noblest practitioners of his art; there emanates from his marbles a magnetism that proclaims him genius."

The sculptor was born in Dublin in 1848, his father being a Frenchman named Bernard Paul, of Saint-Gaudens, in the south of France, and his mother an Irishwoman. The family came to New York when their child was an infant. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a cameo-cutter, and, in addition, worked in the evening classes at Cooper Union. Within three years he was known as the best cameo-cutter in the city. Going to Paris, he entered the studio of Jouffroy, from which, on the completion of his student years, he migrated to Rome, where he first established an independent studio, and gained his earliest recognition with a statue of "Hiawatha." In 1872 he settled in New York and received the commission for the statue of Farragut. Subsequently, tho absent for periods in Europe, America was his home. The rarity of his personality is thus set forth in the New York *Tribune:*



EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL SHERMAN,
Standing at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York. Unveiled in 1904. Estimated by the majority of critical opinion as the sculptor's highest achievement.

"Loyal, generous, modest to the point of shyness, and with a peculiar gentleness of demeanor, he was a perfect type of the high-minded man of genius. No one could have been more helpful than he was to young artists of talent. No one could have been more sympathetic than he was in the appraisal of work by other men. An invincible sense of humor put the last touch to his winning character. To listen to his unassuming but luminous talk on matters of life, art, or literature, was a privilege. To hear him when he was in a droll mood, and to see him sketching some of his inimitable caricatures, was both a privilege and a joy. Most endearing of all was he in the struggle that he made against sickness and pain. In that he revealed splendid courage and cheerfulness, bearing his burden with a sweetness that those who knew and loved him can never forget."



LINCOLN.
In Chicago.
Regarded as "one of the salient statues of the world, a portrait and a work of art of truly heroic mold."

## POE PATHOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED

HAD Poe been born a generation later, says a medical writer, he would have been spared a life of anguish, and his good name would have been unsmirched. Modern science understands the peculiar pathological case he presents, and tempers its moral judgments with its alleviating remedies. Scientific investigation, says Charles H. Goudiss, M.D., has "disclosed the existence of a malady underlying drunken phenomena, which it has christened inebriety or narcomania—a mania for narcotism or intoxication, which it recognizes as a specific disease, as is mental unconsciousness, that not so very long ago was believed to be a demoniac possession." In the jurisprudence of some countries, as Belgium, for example, it is pointed out, "dipsomania is regarded as a variety of insanity." The distinction to be made in the case of Poe and other literary abnormalities is given in *The Book News Monthly* (Philadelphia, August), as follows:

"Inebriety, or narcomania, is now accepted as an abnormal, unhealthful, or defective brain condition that gives rise to the overmastering impulse or craze for intoxication which in many cases results in the visible excesses of drunkenness. The drunkenness is never actually the disease, as is often loosely stated, but is the

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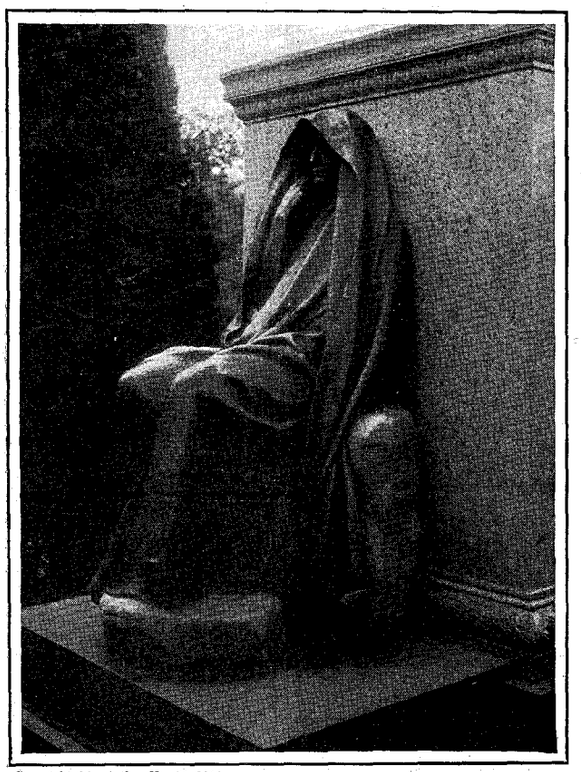
outcome or manifestation of a diseased state. Many great writers have been victims of narcomania, due to a highly organized nervous condition. Such were De Quincy, Coleridge, Lamb, Burns, Byron, Baudelaire, and De Musset.

"The facts of Poe's life also followed naturally upon the circumstances of his birth and boyhood. Such parentage as Poe had gives to the world many of its geniuses, and also its dipsomaniacs. The poet was descended from two generations of actors, or, rather, poor players. Both his parents followed the uncertain profession of the stage at a period when to get a living meant a ruinous drain on all mental and physical attributes. Great nervous excitement, a brain struggle with poverty, no time to give to the maternal thoughts of the coming child, whose germinal status was unfit, could produce nothing but the psychopath. The pair died young, and their orphan boy, at the age of two, was adopted by a childless, wealthy merchant, whose wife indulged the child in every caprice, and stimulated his vanity by making him exhibit his precocious talents to her admiring friends. As a boy of six he used to stand on Mr. Allan's dessert-table and drink healths to the company and make speeches. A child thus born and nurtured seemed predestined to an irregular and profligate manhood."

That Poe was born with an unstable nervous organization, and was a silent sufferer of intense psychic disturbances, which forced him finally to seek oblivion in the delirium of alcoholic intoxica-



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"GRIEF" OR "NIRVANA."

In Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington.

This statue by Saint-Gaudens, called by both names "Grief" and "Nirvana," embodies, says a writer, "all there is of human grief when it has passed the stress of passion, and must rest."

tion, says Dr. Goudiss, is undoubted. "In his poetic prayers and fantasies the neurologist can see the suffering and recognize the feeling of hopelessness ever present in the victim of dipsomania." "The dipsomaniac attacks," we read, "are symptoms of disorganized brain-cells. Each attack naturally weakens the resisting power, and augments the basic cause. The result is an increase of frequency in the attacks until the somatic end." Poe's infirmity was evidenced as a schoolboy. Thus:

"It is said of him that he was capricious, of a violent temper, and frequently showed uncontrollable impulses, all of which would now be regarded by the neurologist as symptoms of deep physiologic concern. At the University of Virginia, as a young man, his predilection for the nervous excitement of gambling, and his craving for alcohol, showed a psychopathic condition. Poe's passion for strong drink,' says one of his fellow students, 'was marked and peculiar. It was not the taste of the beverage that pleased him, for he would seize a full glass and drain it in a gulp. This usually satisfied him.' Unlike the drunkard, he did not indulge in small but frequent quantities, enjoying the flavor with sips and smacks. He was the true psychopath, who poured down just enough to quiet his horrible restlessness. He was possest by furious, maddening storms that drove before them uncontrollable impulses whose license is impassioned; and the helpless poet, mentally alienated, sought rest and oblivion in alcohol. He knew naught of time, friends, or responsibility of self. After the attacks, memory of acts, words, time, was a dismal blank, and fear, introspection, and despair were all that remained. Upon the complete return to sanity the real self was asserted in the refined, gentlemanly, conscientious Poe. In the happy, lucid intervals Poe worked under high mental pressure. . . . . .

"The psychologist easily understands the reason for Poe's intensity, his cosmic terror, and his constant dwelling upon the aspect of physical decay. He lived alternately a life of obsessions and lucidity; and this duality is the cause of his being so shamefully misunderstood, so highly praised, so cruelly blamed. Dark, sometimes dreadfully dark, is the page on which are written the records of genius, but there are few darker than the melancholy history of America's greatest lyric poet. More than half a century has passed since 'the unhappy master, whom unmerciful disaster followed fast and followed faster,' died at the untimely age of forty in the city of Baltimore. But not yet has the world accorded him a recognition worthy of his genius, or condoned the faults that were constitutional rather than vicious."

## ROUTING FRENCH TRADITION

THE past two years have brought about wonderful changes in that home of French tradition, the Paris Conservatory. Here was supposed to have been the fostering school of music and the drama, but up to the time just referred to, "for years its glory and its prestige were of the past." The Conservatory, says Mr. H. T. Parker, has "stood still, lived upon its past, and nourished its children upon the very thin, very blue, and very watery milk of 'the tradition.'" The world outside, standing still neither in the art of music nor in the arts of the theater, has each year been "leaving the Conservatory farther behind" and has been "mocking more and more in word and in practise at the tradition' and the hollow prestige built upon that ancient foundation. . . . Outside France, foreigners still accounted the Conservatory the most celebrated school of music and acting in the world. In Paris most of those that sincerely cultivated either art knew how hollow in any respects was its prestige." The "reform" of the Conservatory, says Mr. Parker in the Boston *Transcript*, began two years ago when Gabriel Fauré, the composer, became its director." He continues:

"More than once in preceding years official commissions had examined the methods of the Conservatory and advised this, that, and the other progression in them. The actual result in most cases had been small. The *régime* of 'the tradition' was entrenched; momentarily troubled, it returned quickly to its routine way; and inquiries and recommendations were alike forgotten. The director practically controlled the Conservatory, prescribed its methods, and shaped its spirit, and for years, whenever a vacancy had occurred, the party of 'the tradition' had persuaded the Ministry of the moment to name a director after its own heart. Whatever may be said of the political and the economic policies of the Radical ministries that have governed France in recent years, they have labored sincerely and effectively for the bettering of all the artistic institutions that are under the care of the state. To them soon the rest of the world will owe the transfer of the pictures that are now huddled in the Luxembourg to the great building which used to be the priestly seminary of St. Sulpice, and where the present collections of the Luxembourg are to be but the nucleus of a gallery that shall represent largely the arts of

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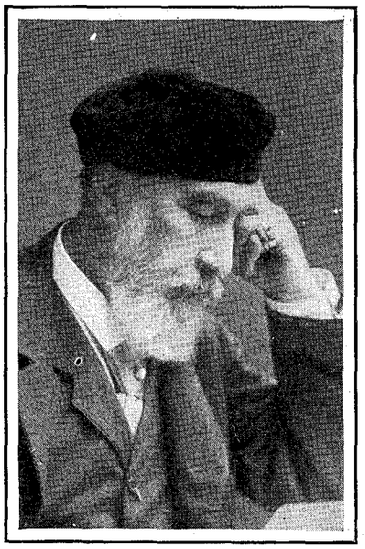
painting and sculpture of our time in other countries as well as in France. Even sooner these Radical governments will have removed the ministerial offices that now keep the museum of the Louvre in perpetual danger of fire and perpetually restricted space. The ministries are to go into the former ecclesiastical buildings back of the Invalides, and the Louvre is to be a museum and nothing else. Mr. Briand, the Minister of the Fine Arts, has undertaken the reform of the Opéra, and he and his predecessors have steadily fostered the liberal and innovating policy of Mr. Carré at the Opéra-Comique. In twenty smaller matters, struggling meanwhile with the limited appropriations of a budget that must balance however the fine-arts fare, they have made changes for the better long desired by painters and sculptors, composers and musicians, and the intelligent public of the theaters and the exhibitions. In the same spirit they began and measurably achieved the reform of the Conservatory, when they appointed and maintained Mr. Fauré as its director and entrusted its concerts to Mr. Georges Marty. Mr. Fauré stood for many things that 'the tradition' had long opposed. He was indeed one of those 'new' composers at whom the Conservatory had sneered. Mr. Marty, in turn, was a conductor who sought other things than the polished finicking that could make mince-meat for virtuosos even out of Beethoven's 'Eroica' symphony."



GABRIEL FAURÉ,

The director of the Paris Conservatory, who has put to rout the old traditions that had brought the institution into a moribund condition before his election.

One by one, Mr. Fauré and Mr. Marty have accomplished their reforms and are accomplishing them. Almost everywhere they have faced opposition and known or suspected covert intrigue. "The party of 'the tradition' within the teaching side of the Conservatory and in the public of its concerts has been strong and disdainful." Mr. Parker presents the situation in these words:

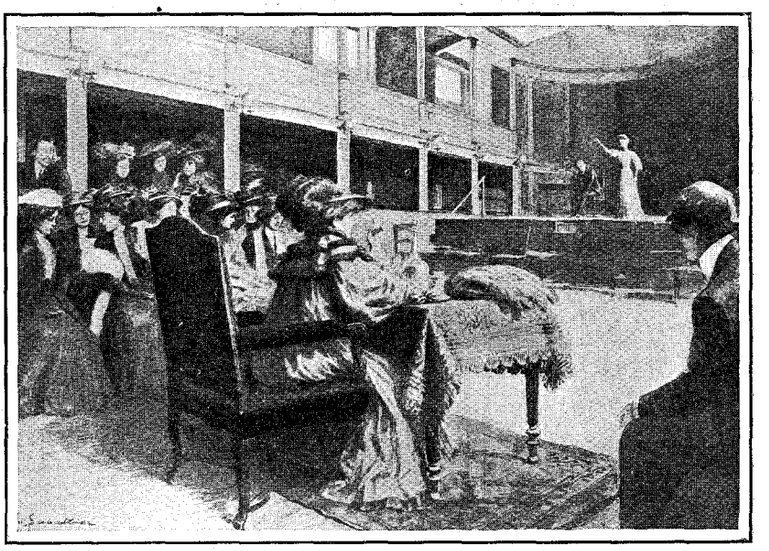
"'Who is this new fellow that has thrust himself in?' was practically its greeting to Mr. Marty. The orchestra chafed under the rigid discipline that he immediately imposed upon it, and upon the obedience to his will he steadily demanded. The 'old subscribers' rebelled at his programs. There was too much modern music, too much emotional music in them. Why D'Indy and Debussy, Dukas and Guy Ropartz? Mr. Marty revived old classics, French and German, Rameau, Bach, and others. Why did he dig among these antiquities? The subscribers asked this piece and the other—sham classics, tedious mediocrities. Mr. Marty refused them. They threatened to give up their subscriptions, but the threat only brought forth ample evidence that many others stood ready to take their places. Accordingly, as perverse human nature goes, they hugged them the closer. They listened to Mr. Marty and his orchestra, now obedient, and they shuddered as they heard. He had flung 'the tradition' to the destroying winds. He was making his men play a symphony of Beethoven as an organic whole and not an assortment of 'elegant extracts.' He was seeking and attaining warmth and life, power of imagination, passion of expression. He flung himself into modern music even as those strange barbaric Germans of the 'concerts on the side' did. He sought, he gained the same results—the barbarian. And there were those who rejoiced in it. What a world!"

Some of the changes observable in the classes of the Conservatory, where music and the art of acting are taught, are described in the following terms:

"The other day, the classes in pure song were put to the test. The competitors used to choose flashy show-pieces or as showy combination of 'sure effects' for the display of their talents and training. Now they have turned to Gluck, Rameau, Beethoven, Schumann, Mozart, and their training in many instances warrants such grave and artistic tests. They are beginning to be taught to learn to appreciate the art of pure and expressive song, to cultivate simplicity and sincerity. Again, in the classes in opera, the tradition' of Meyerbeer and the dead-and-buried opéras-comiques of Boieldieu, Adam, and the rest has nearly vanished. Instead, here were pupils who had been trained in the abiding classics of opera, and being trained to style and artistry therein had advanced toward the requirements of modern music-drama. To the art of expressive song, they were adding the beginnings of the art of operatic acting. . . . Watch again the classes in tragedy or in comedy, which, this summer, happen to be by no means remarkable. The old foundations that gave the young actors histrionic intelligence and aptitude—speech that was clear and comprehensible, gesture that had meaning, freedom from consciousness of themselves or of their audience—were firm in their place. Given these, the students had been taught to bring to the acting of modern comedy and of modern 'emotional' plays the persuasive verisimilitude that a modern audience now asks. If the acting, again, were romantic, new warmth had come into it. In tragedy, the teaching had been plainly of large simplicity. In almost every class, the Conservatory was alive again, and responsive to the impulses and the standards of the time. And, comparatively, Mr. Fauré and those who have joined hands with him are at the beginning of the work they have set themselves."

## HUCKLEBERRY FINN'S ORIGINAL

THE many friends of *Huckleberry Finn* will be glad to learn that Mark Twain has turned up the leaf in his autobiographical reminiscences that tell who was the original of this taking character. Newspaper paragraphs have, independently of the real authority, been busy in assigning the original to the wrong people; so Mark Twain (in the *The North American Review*, Augus 2) lets out the secret that the original was "Frank F.," whose "father was at one time Town Drunkard, an exceedingly



MME. SARAH BERNHARDT CONDUCTING A CLASS AT THE CONSERVATORY IN PARIS.

On this occasion, February 19, Mme. Bernhardt turned what was planned to be an exercise of welcome to her, as professor, into the first exercise of her class.

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well-defined and unofficial office of those days." He goes on with more details concerning Frank and his father "Jimmy":

"In 'Huckleberry Finn' I have drawn Frank exactly as he was. He was ignorant, unwashed, insufficiently fed; but he had as good a heart as ever any boy had. His liberties were totally unrestricted. He was the only really independent person—boy or man—in the community, and by consequence he was tranquilly and continuously happy, and was envied by all the rest of us. We liked him; we enjoyed his society. And as his society was forbidden us by our parents, the prohibition trebled and quadrupled its value, and therefore we sought and got more of his society than of any other boy's. I heard, four years ago, that he was justice of the peace in a remote village in the State of ——, and was a good citizen and was greatly respected.

"During Jimmy Finn's term he (Jimmy) was not exclusive; he was not finical; he was not hypercritical; he was largely and handsomely democratic—and slept in the deserted tan-yard with the hogs. My father tried to reform him once, but did not succeed. My father was not a professional reformer. In him the spirit of reform was spasmodic. It only broke out now and then, with considerable intervals between. Once he tried to reform Injun Joe. That also was a failure. It was a failure, and we boys were glad. For Injun Joe, drunk, was interesting and a benefaction to us, but Injun Joe, sober, was a dreary spectacle. We watched my father's experiments upon him with a good deal of anxiety, but it came out all right and we were satisfied. Injun Joe got drunk oftener than before, and became intolerably interesting.

"I think that in 'Tom Sawyer' I starved Injun Joe to death in the cave. But that may have been to meet the exigencies of romantic literature. I can't remember now whether the real Injun Joe died in the cave or out of it, but I do remember that the news of his death reached me at a most unhappy time—that is to say, just at bedtime on a summer night when a prodigious storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a deluging rain that turned the streets and lanes into rivers, caused me to repent and resolve to lead a better life. I can remember those awful thunder-bursts and the white glare of lightning yet, and the wild lashing of the rain against the window-panes. By my teachings I perfectly well knew what all that wild riot was for—Satan had come to get Injun Joe. I had no shadow of doubt about it. It was the proper thing when a person like Injun Joe was required in the underworld, and I should have thought it strange and unaccountable if Satan had come for him in a less impressive way. With every glare of lightning I shriveled and shrunk together in mortal terror, and in the interval of black darkness that followed I poured out my lamentings over my lost condition, and my supplications for just one more chance, with an energy and feeling and sincerity quite foreign to my nature.

"But in the morning I saw that it was a false alarm and concluded to resume business at the old stand and wait for another reminder."

## LESS PANIC IN EUROPE

THE progress of art-collecting in America, "so commonly regarded as a danger to collecting in Europe," leads *The Burlington Magazine* (London) to "take stock of the results that the wealth and enterprise of America have actually attained." These results are of an ever-expanding quantity as is shown by the report that part at least of the famous Kann collection, sold in Paris on August 6 for $5,000,000, will undoubtedly come to America. As this collection was purchased by a firm of art-dealers, the individual pieces thereof are still open to the highest bidder. An additional reason why America may be expected to compete is that the collection is rich in desirable Flemish, Dutch, French, and English masters, and particularly notable for its eleven Rembrandts, "twice as important numerically," says a dispatch to the New York *Times* (August 7), "as the sum of the works in the private collections most reputed for their examples of the Flemish master." In the matter of what America has already achieved in the way of art-collecting, *The Burlington* has this to say:

"In addition to the huge acquisitions made by the great American art patrons which from time to time feature in the newspapers, there has been a steady outflow from Europe, Asia, and Africa of objects, not always of the first importance in themselves, but possessing a distinct importance in the aggregate. Nowhere, perhaps, are European and Egyptian archeology and the art of China and Japan more enthusiastically studied than in America; certainly nowhere is their study backed by such corporate and private generosity. The handbooks and bulletins which come to us from American museums indicate how very considerable the accumulation of treasures of this kind is becoming, and with how much energy it is being arranged and classified. On the other hand, the monumental work upon the capital pictures in American private collections, to which the principal scholars of Europe have been contributing for the last two or three years, and of which the first instalment is now on the eve of publication, proves that in the case of European painting American private collectors have been no less conspicuously successful than their museums have been in the matter of archeology and Oriental art."

*The Burlington* consoles its English readers with the reflection that "tho we may envy America the possession of masterpieces which would be an attraction to any great gallery in Europe, we need not regard her progress with too much alarm." It notes the fact that "so far as painting is concerned, the works of the supreme Italians, such as Titian and Michelangelo, are, with very few exceptions, contained in European galleries, from which they are never likely to pass; and the same may be said of the great bulk of the work of the no less rare primitive masters." Coming to the question of later painting, the public and private galleries of Europe are to be congratulated on the possession of "at least a sufficiency of examples of men like Rembrandt or Van Dyck or Reynolds or Gainsborough." *The Burlington* further speaks with the glee of the conqueror in declaring that even in the department of archeology America can never hope, even with the best of fortune, to surpass Europe. For—

"European museums already hold securely the chief relics of ancient art, and recent legislation has placed limits on the exportation of archeological treasure-trove in the future."

*The Burlington* concludes with observing that "there would therefore seem to be no reason for fearing American competition on public grounds, altho there can be no doubt that it bears hardly upon our private collectors." The contents of English houses are still "so imperfectly known" that masterpieces are bound to come into the market from time to time. In view of this *The Burlington* urges British authorities to organize and husband their resources to meet these great occasions. Meantime it thinks the British public "may be content to see a fair share of our treasures pass into the keeping of the friendly competitor to whose enthusiastic patronage they owe their enhanced money value."

## NOTES

MARIE CORELLI's popularity in England is evidenced by the fact that a publisher recently advertised fourteen of her novels with the statement of the number of editions each had reached. Some of the highest are: "Temporal Power," 150th thousand; "The Sorrows of Satan," 52d edition; "Barabbas," 42d edition; "Thelma," 36th edition; "A Romance of Two Worlds," 27th edition; "The Mighty Atom," 26th edition; "Vendetta," 25th edition; "Ardath," 17th edition. Of the publisher's list the lowest, "Boy," has reached its 9th edition.

WHILE European managers are discussing ways and means of withstanding what they call the "Conried peril," says *Musical America* (New York), Mr. Conried has his own troubles with the "Concert peril." Thus: "Just as he secures European stars of the first magnitude by offering them larger emoluments, so the American concert managers get away with some of his best singers by outbidding him. The praises of these singers are sung so loudly in the newspapers that the whole country is eager to hear them, and managers can get almost any price for them. Hence, however large a sum Mr. Conried may offer a prima donna, she is apt to retort: 'I can make $500 a night more by singing at concerts, and with more appearances.' This explains why some of the most prominent singers have left the opera almost completely. Mme. Schumann-Heinck, for instance, sang at eight operatic performances last season, while her concert appearances numbered 124. She opened at Bangor, Me., on October 6, and ended at Atlanta, Ga., on May 29. In visiting eighty-two cities she traveled 48,000 miles. In some cases the receipts nearly reached $6,000, surpassing the records of Patti and Jenny Lind."

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## CURRENT POETRY

### Down in Maldonado Town.

BY HELEN HAY WHITNEY.

There's a town called Maldonado
That's the place where I would be,
There's a girl in Maldonado
And she gave her heart to me.

Starved with sixty days of sailing,
How we swaggered to the shore,
Hands in pockets, eyes cocked sideways
At the girls in every door.

Sweet they fluttered to our shoulders,
She, my girl, the fairest girl,
And I took her for a plaything,
Face of flower, and heart of pearl.

Round my neck she clung and pleaded,
But I told her to be wise;
Said no sailor could be faithful
And his love was ever lies.

Then she turned and left me silent,
Stepping weary, stepping slow;
Merry was I to have won her,
And I laughed to see her go.

Now it's done, and I have lost her,
Seas between us thunder wide.
"Dear," I said, "I shall forget you,"
And God knows that I have lied.

Many girls have smiled upon me
Up and down the northern coast,
But their kisses only taunt me
With the kiss that I have lost.

Oh, you are killing me by inches,
Velvet lips and eyes of brown,
For it's love I left behind me,
Down in Maldonado town.

—*From The Metropolitan Magazine.*

### The Name.

BY DON MARQUIS.

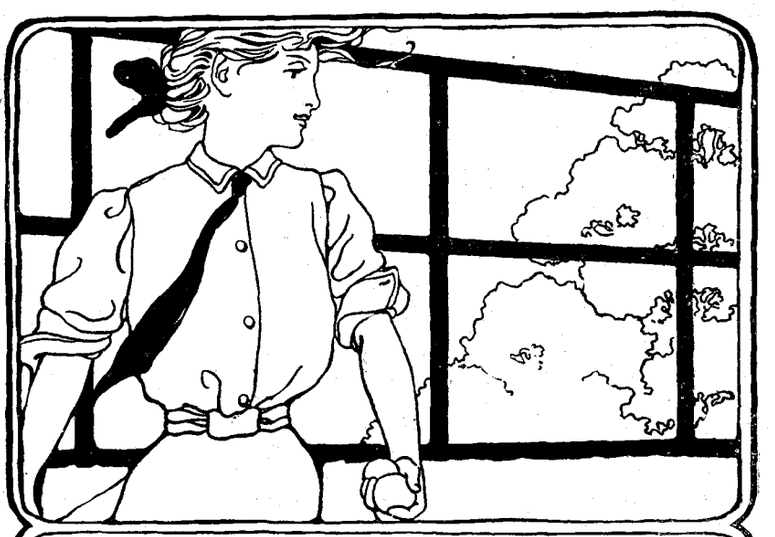
It shifts and shifts from form to form,
It drifts and darkles, glooms and glows,
It is the passion of the storm,
The poignance of the rose;
Through changing shapes, through devious ways,
Through flame and cloud, through cloud and flame,
My heart has followed all my days
This thing I can not name.

In sunlight on some woman's hair,
Or starlight in some woman's eyne—
Or in low laughter smothered where
Her red lips wedded mine—
My heart has known, and thrilled to know,
This unnamed presence that it sought;
And when my heart has found it so,
*Love is the name*, I thought.

Sometimes when sudden Afterglows
In futile glory storm the skies,
Within their transient gold and rose
The secret stirs and dies;
And when the trampling Morn walks o'er
The troubled seas with feet of flame
My awed heart whispers: *Ask no more,*
*For Beauty is the name!*

Or dreaming in old chapels where
The dim aisles pulse with murmurings
That part are music, part are prayer—
Or rush of hidden wings—
I often turn a startled head
Toward some saint's pictured countenance,
Half fancying that the lips have said:
*All names mean God, perchance.*

—*From Uncle Remus's Magazine* (August).

TO HAVE A CLEAR, HEALTHY SKIN

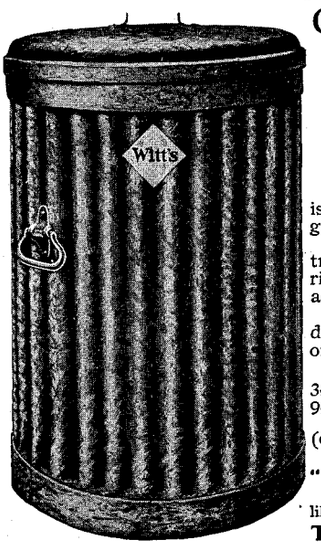
Exercise moderately. Eat wholesome food. Breathe fresh air. Use Ivory Soap and clear, cool water.

What the skin needs is something that will cleanse without injury—something that will open the pores and let them do the work they are intended to do—throw off the impurities of the body.

Pure soap will do this; and Ivory Soap is pure.

No "free" alkali in it; no harmful ingredient of any kind; nothing but soap—soap that is 99 44/100 per cent. pure.

Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.




Can't Smell it! Can't See it!
Garbage in
Witt's Can

is odorless, out of sight, will not attract flies, and dogs can't get at it.

Close-fitting lid; water-tight; *never-leak* bottom; made triple-strong by riveting, flanging and extra heavy steel bands riveted around top and bottom. A *necessity* where neatness and perfect sanitary conditions are valued.

Imitations of "Witt's Can" lack the splendid strength and durability of the genuine. Be sure the name "Witt's" is on can and lid.

SIZES—Witt's Can, No. 1, 15¾x25 inches; No. 2, 18x25; No. 3, 20½x25. Witt's Pail, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons; No. 9, 10 gallons.

All steel, corrugated, galvanized, water-tight, odor-proof (close-fitting lid). Look for the yellow label.

**Ask at the Stores for WITT'S CAN and see that "Witt's Can" is stamped on lid and bottom.**

If not on sale in your town order direct from us. Use it and if you don't like it we'll pay for its return and promptly refund your money.

**The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O**

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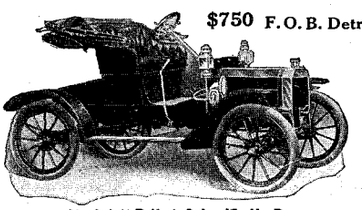
# FORD

It's significant that while
other cars go a-begging
for buyers----
cut prices, divide
commissions, and trade
in old cars to make a sale----
the demand for
Ford Sixes
as well as Runabouts
increases by leaps
and bounds.

Henry Ford has
always erred on the side
of low prices.
Ford cars have always
been worth more
than the maker
asked for them.

That's only one of many
respects in which
Fords differ from
other makes----while
others deteriorate
Fords increase
in value.

"If it's a Ford, it's ahead----
a year ahead."



$750 F. O. B. Detroit

Model "R," 4-Cyl., 15 H. P.

*Write for catalog and address of your nearest Ford agent or branch*

**Ford Motor Co.**

260 PIQUETTE AVE., DETROIT, MICH.



**SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS**

never make any "breaks." They won't spit, sputter or dig holes in your paper. Every Spencerian Pen is accurately and carefully made. Every one a sleek, easy writer. Points always even, smooth, accurately ground.

Try them. Send six cents for postage, and a sample card of 12 pens, all different styles, will be sent you.

SPENCERIAN PEN COMPANY,
349 BROADWAY, NEW YORK


## PERSONAL

**A Prince without a Country.**—Tjong Oui Yi, the Prince of Korea, who was turned away from the Conference at The Hague because he had no country that the other peace delegates could recognize, has come here to enlist the sympathies of the President and of the American people in behalf of Korea. Prince Yi lived four years in Washington at the time that his father was Korean Minister to the United States; and thus knowing the niceties of diplomatic intercourse, Yi realizes that he has waited too long for some recognition of his presence here. Not even the acting Mayor has called to welcome him. In the New York *Times* we find the following description of the Korean Prince:

Prince Yi (Yi is the family name and is pronounced "E") is 23 years old. He wears a very high collar, is very careful of his garb, and has a Mongolian cast of countenance which suggests all the wisdom of the East and none of its ugliness. He is strikingly lacking in the effusiveness in compliments that marks the Japanese. He does not praise; and while he has wit and a good idea of American humor, he exercises it so as to give the impression that he is doing it merely because it is the right thing. And he does not smile.

"I'm not a Buddhist," he said. "I'm a Russian Catholic. My wife is a Russian and lives in St. Petersburg.

"I have been misquoted," said the Prince languidly. "I am not here to ask money or material help. I have come to arouse the sentiment of justice of the American people for the Korean situation. That is all. I did not come to appeal to the President for my country that has been taken from us. I only desired to pay my personal respects to Mr. Roosevelt. Nothing more than that. There is nothing official in my attitude. There can be nothing official in it, for the Japanese have taken the Government of Korea, and we have no representative here."

In the interview published in the New York *Evening Post* Prince Yi says:

"I will be arrested when I return to Korea, and as I am a friend of the Emperor and loyal to my country the traitors and the Japanese will order my death."

"How will you be put to death?"

"Oh, I don't know. That is a detail that will be determined when the proper time comes. Probably it will be by the torture. In my country the torture was abolished by the reforms of 1896, and hanging was substituted as the legal form of capital punishment. But the Japanese do not use hanging. They have reintroduced the torture in Korea. They may beat me to death with sticks or smash me with stones. Sometimes they use irons that they make white hot first."

"Will you be killed publicly?"

"There is always the crowd present. I may escape if I can get into my country without being caught at landing. Then I shall fight. Japan has disbanded our army, but there are twenty million people in Korea. Most of them are loyal, and will fight till they die, to drive out the Japanese. We may be exterminated, but we will not submit to control by another. Korea is Korea, and Japan, China, Russia can not have it."

---

**Michael Hillegas.**—The new ten-dollar Treasury note has a protrait of Michael Hillegas upon it, labeled "First Treasurer of the United States." The *Boston Herald* publishes the following explanation:

This recognition of a man whose personal worth and service to his country have been too long obscured, must be credited to a descendant, the Rev. Michael Lee Minich, a Lutheran pastor, and to Secretaries John Hay and Leslie M. Shaw, who, from the archives of the State and Treasury Departments,


**TO RELIEVE NERVOUSNESS,**
Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion and Restlessness, take *Horsford's Acid Phosphate*. An ideal nerve tonic in all forms of nerve disorders.



**Delicacies from the Sea**

Wherever you live—whenever you please—you can have the tender, white meat of the salt water crab rightly picked and cooked, nicely seasoned and spiced, mightily good and fresh, all ready to heat and put into the glossy shells.

**McMENAMIN'S Crab Meat**

can be prepared in many ways. Write for free Crab Book containing recipes. This is one of them:

CRAB TOAST.—Put into a chafing dish a teaspoonful of butter; when melted add a can of McMenamin's Deviled Crab meat, a teaspoonful of chopped celery, half a teaspoonful of flour, a gill of cream, salt and cayenne to taste. Stir and simmer until the moisture is about evaporated; then place on thin slices of toast, sprinkle a very little sherry over each portion and serve.

At leading grocers.

*McMENAMIN & COMPANY,*
*35 Bridge St., Hampton, Va.*

**EUREKA CLIP**

Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

*Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.*

**Consolidated Safety Pin Co.**
131 Farrand Street, Bloomfield, N.J.

GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS LIKE SIXTY
SELLS FOR SIXTY
**$60**
**GILSON GASOLENE ENGINE**
For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. FREE TRIAL
Ask for catalog—all sizes

GILSON MFG. CO. 311 Park St. Port Washington, Wis.



**SEVEN PER CENT.** Two thousand shares of stock at par, $10.00 per share, will be sold to further develop graphite mine and enlarge paint plant. Seven per cent. and more can be realized on investment. Safe and sure. Address GRAPHITE PAINT MFG. CO., 1638 H Street, San Diego, California.



***A Lady's Complexion***

can be made soft, smooth, and free from pimples, by the daily use of charcoal. It absorbs all gases, and stops fermentation. This causes a rapid clearing of the complexion.

***MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS***

are composed of pure Charcoal.

**For 10c.** in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

*A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.*

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got proof of Hillegas's prior claims to a post hitherto credited either to Robert Morris or Samuel Meredith.

Hillegas was a pre-Revolutionary Philadelphia sugar-refiner, manufacturer of iron, and merchant, whose credit was at George Washington's command whenever the great military leader needed funds. He fostered historical research, and was a musician of note. It is amazing that, with all the research into the Revolutionary period, historians should have gone on so many generations crediting to Morris and Meredith an honor deserved by Hillegas.

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

**A Worse Fate.**—It is related that a man in a hurry for a train rushed for lunch into the first handy restaurant. It was not a fashionable restaurant. It was not even a good restaurant. To his surprize and horror he recognized in the waiter an old school and college friend.

"Good heavens, my dear fellow!" he cried, "how did you come to this?"

"Oh, it's not so bad as you think," said his friend. "I only wait. I don't dine here."—*Punch.*

**An Up-to-date View.**—"Have you seen the latest thing?" asked his friend, who had come along after he had been standing forty-five minutes on a subway platform.

"Yes," he said; "I'm waiting for it now. I'm married to it."—*Judge.*

**What Was Going On.**—Little Bobby's Aunt Helen went to spend the night at Bobby's house. She slept in the room next to the nursery.

In the morning she heard Bobby making a great fuss about being drest. She called through the register which is between the two rooms:

"Bobby! Bobby! What's going on in there?"

The answer came back promptly, in a pitiful wail: "My 'tockin's."—*Harper's.*


### NEW USE FOR BUTTER

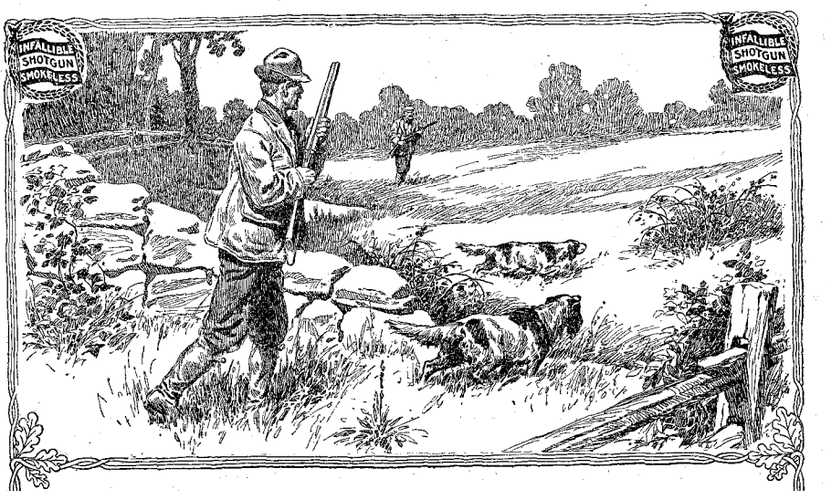
**Prevents Boiling Over.**

Coffee frequently produces biliousness and all of the accompanying distress, such as loss of appetite, dyspepsia, bowel troubles, etc. A lady from Ill. says: "I had used coffee many years, and though I took great care in making it, felt its ill effects very seriously. It made me bilious and robbed me of my appetite for breakfast.

"I always had trouble with dyspepsia while I used it. I was told by physicians that I had catarrh of the stomach, and came to believe there was no help for me. Two years ago I quit the use of coffee and began to use Postum Food Coffee. At first I missed the stimulant, although the taste of the food coffee was delicious.

"In a few days I forgot all about my coffee, in the satisfaction I derived from Postum, and soon found that my appetite returned, the bilious condition and dyspepsia disappeared, so that now I am proud to say that at the age of seventy-five years I enjoy my food as well as when young and all my dyspeptic symptoms and stomach trouble have gone.

"These troubles had been with me for most of my life and it is really remarkable that I am now so perfectly well. To say that I am grateful does not express it. Once in a while I find a person who does not like Postum, but I always find it is because it has not been properly prepared. There is but one way to make good Postum, and that is to make it exactly according to directions, allowing it to boil full fifteen minutes, not after it is placed on the stove, but after the real boiling begins. Use a small piece of butter, about the size of a pea, to prevent boiling over." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."




*When Walking Up to the Covey*

The knowledge that your shells are loaded with a powder of recognized quickness and uniformity inspires confidence and steadies your aim.

# "INFALLIBLE"

**SMOKELESS—The Best Dense Powder for Shotguns**

is guaranteed to give better patterns with high velocities than any other dense powder on the market.

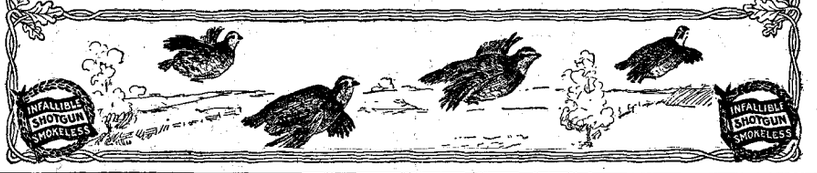
"INFALLIBLE" SMOKELESS is not affected by heat or cold, dryness or dampness, and keeps perfectly for years under all conditions.

Why not, therefore, specify "INFALLIBLE" SMOKELESS in your shells for Trap and Field Work?

(N. B.—**Du Pont Rifle Powders** meet all requirements. Write for descriptive folders, stating caliber and make of rifle.)

**E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company**

**Established 1802** **Wilmington, Delaware**




# SIX PER CENT.

Gold Loan Certificates, in denominations of $500.00 each, maturing June 30th, 1909, secured by choice improved business property in San Diego. For sale at par and accrued interest. For further information, apply to SIXTH STREET BANK, 540 Sixth St., San Diego, Cal.

**"Riding Comfort" for horse and man—a genuine**

# Whitman

**Special Saddles Built for Individual Requirements.** Illustrated catalogue free, containnig everything from "*Saddle to Spur.*"

**$12 to $65**

**The Mehlbach Saddle Co., No. 104 Chambers St., N.Y. City**

Successors to THE WHITMAN SADDLE CO.

# 6% BANKING BY MAIL

**SAFE BANKING.** Considering both *safety and profit, our plan of accepting deposits* by mail at 6 per cent. compound interest affords an attractive form of investment for idle funds. Please write for booklet "D."

**FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK**

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**CLEANLINESS OF OPERATION**

Is one of the strong features that has helped to earn the present world-wide reputation and endorsement of the **Daus Tip Top Duplicator.** No printers' ink used, thus avoiding soiled hands and clothing. No expensive supplies. Always ready for use. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from type-written original. **Sent on ten days' trial without deposit.** Complete Duplicator, cap size (prints 8¾ x 13 inches). *Contains 16 feet of rolled printing surface* (which can be used over and over again). Price, $7.50 less 33⅓ per cent. discount, **$5.00 net. The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., New York.**




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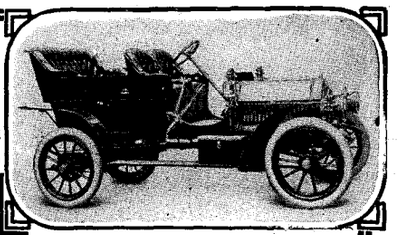
# The Car That Has Proved Itself

to the manner born with the greatest medium-powered cars of America and Europe regardless of price—the



# CADILLAC

**Model G—$2,000**

**Four-Cylinders—20 Horse Power**

No new car ever put on the market, even with the advantage of a great name behind it, has taken such a prompt and firm hold on experienced, critical motorists. Every day increases its lead. The new Model G stands alone at $2,000 as a value impossible to produce anywhere, except in the largest, best equipped automobile factory in the world—classing with automobiles of twice the price.

*Has the toughness, staying power, sensitive control, marvelously smooth running qualities of all Cadillacs.*

Shaft drive; newly designed selective type sliding gear transmission; high speed with no gears in mesh; spirited in design as well as action; abundant hill climbing power. Demonstrated by nearest dealer. Catalogues of this and other models as follows:

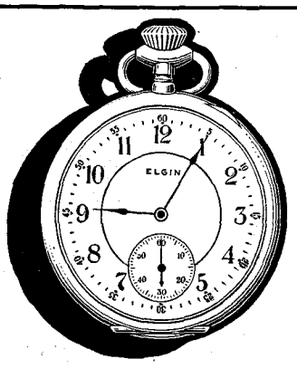
Model G—20 h.p. 4-Cylinder Touring Car; $2,000 (Catalog G AD). Model H—30 h.p. 4-Cylinder Touring Car; $2,500 (Catalog H AD).
Model M—10 h. p. Four Passenger Car; $950 (Catalog M AD). Model K—10 h.p. Runabout; $800 (Catalog M AD).
F. O. B. Detroit; Lamps not included.

*Send for Catalogue of car in which you are interested.*

**CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Mich**

*Member Association Licensed Automobile Mfrs.*





# The Favorite ELGIN

There are different grades of ELGINS—different priced ELGINS—but each one carries with it the reputation of all the others.

The ELGIN reputation is well-known—it stands for accuracy, reliability, durability.

An ELGIN that is in great favor is the G. M. WHEELER GRADE, a finely adjusted, 17 jewel movement and priced within the reach of everyone.

*"The Watch that's Made for the Majority."*

The G. M. WHEELER GRADE ELGIN has long been known for its accuracy and is now made in the popular thin models and small sizes.

Ask to see it—its value will surprise you.

ELGINS of equal grade and reasonable price for women—desirable new models.

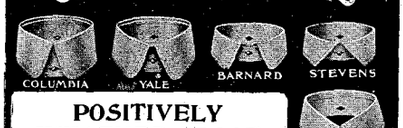
**ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.**



WATERPROOFED LINEN

# LITHOLIN

COLLARS AND CUFFS




**POSITIVELY WEATHER-PROOF**

They stand any weather; do not wilt, crack or fray; are wiped clean and white as when new with a damp cloth, and keep their shape. The only successful anti-laundry fabric manufactured. **LITHOLIN Water-proofed Linen Collars and Cuffs** being linen look like linen. Cut in all the fashionable styles, some of which are shown here.

**Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.**

*If not at your dealer's, send us style and number wanted, with remittance, and we will mail to your address, postpaid. Descriptive illustrated catalogue of full line sent FREE on request.*

**THE FIBERLOID COMPANY**

**Dept. 13 7 Waverly Place, New York**



# "KLEINERT-CROWN"

# "KLEINERT-CROWN" GARTERS

Made with "KLEINERT'S" Flexible Rubber Grip *and* "Crown Make" patent stud (cast-off) fastener, the two most essential features of any good Garter.

No slipping. No tearing of Hosiery. No unfastening of grip or Cast Off.

*Sample Pair Mailed on receipt of 25¢ State Color.*

I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO., Dept. L
721-723-725-727 BROADWAY, New York


**A Choice.**—SUBURBAN HOST (to unexpected supper guest)—"Now, then, Miss Hobson, will you have a little of this rabbit pie or—er—or (looking round and discovering there is no other dish)—or not?"—*The Tatler.*

**Wouldn't Tell.**—"Can you keep a secret?"
"I am as silent as a tomb."
"I need to borrow some money."
"Don't worry. It is as tho I never heard it."—*Silhouette.*

**She Had But Two.**—In the absence of his wife and the illness of the servant, Mr. Taylor undertook to help three-year-old Marjory to dress.

He had succeeded in getting her arms in the sleeves and through the armholes of her garments and had buttoned her into them. Then he told her to put on her shoes herself and he would button them.

He soon discovered that she was vainly striving to put a left shoe on her right foot.

"Why, Marjory," he said, impatiently, "don't you know any better than that? You are putting your shoes on the wrong feet."

"Dey's all de foots I dot, papa," replied Marjory, tearfully.—*Youth's Companion.*

**Why She Sang the Hymn.**—A well-known bishop relates that while on a recent visit to the South he was in a small country town, where, owing to the scarcity of good servants, most of the ladies preferred to do their own work.

He was awakened quite early by the tones of a soprano voice singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." As the bishop lay in bed he meditated upon the piety which his hostess must possess which enabled her to go about her task early in the morning singing such a noble hymn.

At breakfast he spoke to her about it, and told her how pleased he was.

"Oh, law," she replied, "that's the hymn I boil the eggs by; three verses for soft and five for hard."—*The St. Joseph News Press.*

## CURRENT EVENTS

**Foreign.**

August 2.—Two battalions of Korean soldiers fight a pitched battle with Japanese in Seoul rather than submit peacefully to disbandment; losses on both sides are heavy.

France and Spain reach an agreement to concentrate their squadrons on the coast of Morocco.

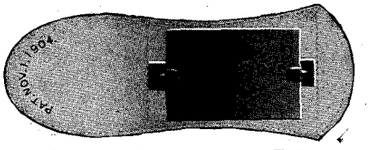
The Emperor of Germany orders a war-ship to Casablanca to protect German subjects in Morocco.

Canadian government experts estimate that $64,000,000 worth of gold remains in the districts of the Yukon.

The French Minister of Public Works approves a plan to connect the valley of the Rhone with Marseilles by a canal.

August 3.—England forms an alliance with Russia to safeguard the Indian frontier.


**MOST ALL FOOT TROUBLES CURED OR HELPED BY**




A shadow view showing steel arch through leather top

# The C&H Arch Instep Support

Many foot troubles come from the Arch of the Foot not being properly supported. This causes Rheumatism of the feet, broken-down instep, lame backs and headaches. For people who are constantly on their feet, they make life worth living. Once used always used. Try a pair and be convinced. Fits any shoe. Price **50c.**, your dealer or by mail. Give size shoe when ordering.

**C & H ARCH SHANK CO., Brockton, Mass.**

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Emperor William and Czar Nicholas review the German fleet at Swinemunde.

August 4.—The Moroccan Governing Board apologizes for the recent outrages, but this action will have no effect in checking the preparations to restore order; the Spanish contingent of troops will be only 500 men.

Emperor William conducts divine service on board the *Hohenzollern*. Emperor Nicholas being present; there are rowing races among the crews of war-ships in the afternoon, the sovereigns presenting the prizes.

August 5.—Six thousand Turkish troops invade Persia and massacre many Christians; the town of Urumialo is threatened.

August 6.—Following a treacherous attack by Moorish troops on a French landing-force at Casablanca, war-ships bombard the city, firing two thousand shells, destroying a battery, and killing many men; additional forces are landed from French and Spanish cruisers; the Moors lose heavily in sharp street-fighting; the casualties among the blue jackets are few.

Venezuela advises Belgium that the disputed claims of Belgian creditors will be paid in accordance with the decision of the Hague Tribunal.

The British proposal at The Hague for a reduction of armaments is modified to meet the objections of Germany, the motion now saying that limitation is "highly desirable."

Russian Social Revolutionists are electing delegates to a congress in London.

Andrew Carnegie gives $500,000 to the King Edward Hospital Fund.

August 7.—The Turkish forces which recently crossed the northwest frontier of Persia are marching on Urumiah, sacking and burning villages on the route; ninety Christians are killed at Mewan.

**Domestic.**

August 2.—The Secretary of State of Alabama revokes the license of the Southern Railway to do business in the State.

August 3.—Judge Landis, in the United States District Court in Chicago, fines the Standard Oil Company of Indiana $29,240,000 in a decision in which the methods and actions of the Standard are severely censured.

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor, dies at his summer home at Cornish, N. H.

August 5.—Judge Landis, in Chicago, orders the dissolution of the Church and School Furniture Trust, recently punished by fines amounting to $13,000.

August 8.—John Sharp Williams is officially declared to be the Democratic nominee for United States Senator from Mississippi. He defeats Governor Vardaman in the primary election by 648 votes.


## A PROFESSIONAL WOMAN.

**Experiments Made With Food.**

A professional woman in New York, connected with one of the large institutions there, has had a curious experience in using a certain kind of food. It seems she had a serious illness and was at the point of death, the brain and body in the last stages of exhaustion. She writes as follows:

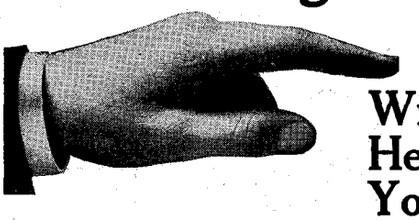
"I have no objection to the public knowing of the wonderful transformation my system has undergone by the use of Grape-Nuts. I began using the food when convalescing and while in an exceedingly low condition. I used a small quantity and became so fascinated with the flavour that I gradually discontinued nearly all other food, including tea and coffee.

"I have gained 20 pounds in flesh, and am a marvel to all my friends who know of my former state of health. There are about fifty families who have adopted the use of Grape-Nuts because of my experience."

The makers of Grape-Nuts select certain parts of the grains of the field that contain delicate particles of phosphate of potash and albumen. These elements, when combined in the human body, go directly to rebuild the gray matter in the brain and nerve centres of the body.

This is a demonstrated fact and can be proven by any one who cares to make the test. When one nourishes and builds up the brain and nerve centres, that is practically the keynote to the whole health proposition, for when the nervous system is in perfect poise, all parts of the body respond. "There's a reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

# This Catalog—



Will Help You

## Solve Your Water Supply Problem

If you have a water problem to solve, then you should write for our catalog. It will help you solve that problem to your entire satisfaction, as well as economically and permanently.

No matter whether your requirements are moderate or extensive; whether you have but one building or a hundred buildings, this catalog will help you out of your difficulties.

Any Kewanee System of Water Supply includes pumping and storage facilities to meet the individual needs of each purchaser.

If you install a Kewanee System, your plant will first be designed to meet your exact conditions by our engineering department. Then, you will be protected by a guarantee of satisfactory service.

## The Kewanee System of Water Supply

If you live in the city and the pressure is not strong enough, or the water is impure, or the water rental is exorbitant, you will get some valuable suggestions from our catalog.

If you want information on the water supply subject as it relates to country and suburban homes, public institutions, hotels, neighborhood water works, small towns and cities, then you should get this catalog.

The Kewanee System combines over ten years' practical experience in the water supply line, together with the technical knowledge of trained experts and hydraulic engineers, which does not do everything we claim for it, may be returned at our expense and its purchase price will be refunded.

With the Kewanee System, there are no attic and elevated tank troubles, because attic and elevated tanks are entirely disposed of. Old fashioned methods are discarded and modern, scientific principles are utilized.

The Kewanee System is not an experiment. There are over seven thousand of our water supply plants in successful operation. Perhaps there are some in your immediate neighborhood—our catalog tells.

*If you are in the market for a water supply system of any description and for any purpose, write to us. Tell us what you want supplied with water and we will send you our complete general catalog by return mail. Ask for Catalog No. 27.*

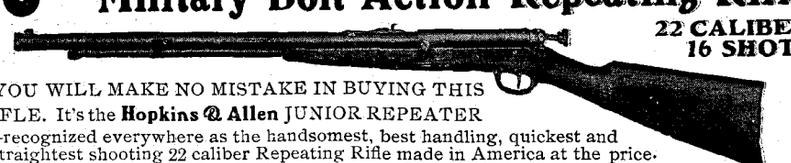
**Kewanee Water Supply Co.**
**Kewanee, Ill.**
37 Broadway, New York 820 Marquette Bldg., Chicago

**Tuxedo Avenue to Water Street**
By Amos R. Wells. A forceful and stirring story that has taken high rank in the religious field. Illustrated, 12mo, cloth, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23rd Street, New York City.

**BOILERS** ANDREWS HEATING **$50**
For 8-room house—same thickness as power boilers—castings, tools, complete—also steam—sold on 360 days free trial. Free book, "HOME HEATING." Andrews Heating Co., 681 LaSalle Bldg., Chicago

# $8.25 Will Buy This Fine HOPKINS & ALLEN Military Bolt Action Repeating Rifle

22 CALIBER
16 SHOTS



YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE IN BUYING THIS RIFLE. It's the **Hopkins & Allen** JUNIOR REPEATER

—recognized everywhere as the handsomest, best handling, quickest and straightest shooting 22 caliber Repeating Rifle made in America at the price. Shoots 22 caliber short, long and long rifle cartridges without change of carrier. Shoots 16-22 caliber short and 12-22 caliber long and long rifle; *the ejector works like lightning. You can make bull's-eyes as fast as you can work the trigger; the appearance of the gun is something you can take pride in.*

THE STOCK is of beautiful selected American Walnut, light, strong and graceful—polished almost like Mahogany. BARREL is of fine high-power rifle steel, rifled with our new patented increase twist which gives best range and trajectory. ACTION is improved Military Bolt Pattern (*side ejection*), which is recognized *as the best action made* for a repeating rifle—action is also equipped with *Positive Safety Device*, removing danger of accidental discharge. GUN is 40½ inches long, barrel 22 inches—takes down in two parts and can be packed in a trunk or suit case. *Materials, Manufacture and Assembling are of Highest Grade Throughout—and the Rifle is Warranted to Give the Greatest Satisfaction—a Remarkable Bargain at our Price.*

## The Hopkins & Allen Arms Co.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN ANY KIND OF A FIREARM, WRITE FOR OUR BEAUTIFUL "GUN GUIDE AND CATALOG" FOR 1907. IT'S **FREE**
Gives more points on guns than any catalog published. Gives best prices and most complete line.

**61 Chesnut St.**
**NORWICH, CONN.**
**U. S. A.**
Largest Manufacturers of High-Grade, Popular-Priced Firearms in the World

**Call at Your Dealer's or Write us To-day.** WE WILL SEND THIS RIFLE DIRECT TO YOU FOR **$8.25**—AND GUARANTEE SAFE DELIVERY AND SATISFACTION IF YOU CANNOT FIND IT AT NEAREST STORE.

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# Make Money in New York Real Estate

## $10 STARTS YOU

## A Splendid Opportunity for Readers of the Literary Digest

You can make money in New York City real estate, no matter where you live.

And you can start *now* with from $10 to $50.

I am making money in New York real estate.

So are my relatives and friends.

So are thousands of my customers in all parts of America.

And so can you if you follow my advice.

---

This week I offer some specially selected New York City lots at exceptionally low prices.

I make this bargain offer for the purpose of securing new customers.

If you want to be one of the fortunate ones to secure one of these lots read every word of this offer.

Then let me hear from you.

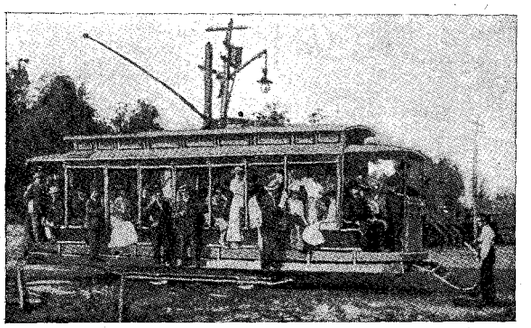
---

New York City real estate is the safest and fastest money-making investment now open to the public.

Two great things make this a fact.

They are transportation and population.

$260,000,000 are being spent on tunnels, bridges, electrifying railways, etc., and every dollar so spent increases the value of New York real estate.



TROLLEY CAR AT GRANT TERRACE

Population makes real estate value.

And nothing can stop New York's increase in population.

Therefore nothing can stop New York's real estate from growing in value.

---

When you put your money in New York real estate it is safe.

It can't run away.

It can't be lost.

It can't be stolen.

It can't be destroyed.

Don't put your money in wild-cat mining and oil stocks.

Put it where it will be safe.

Put it in real estate.

Put it in the best real estate in the world.

Put it in New York City real estate.

Put it where it does increase in value from 25% to 100% a year.

---

Here are a few facts about the wonderful growth of real estate values in New York.

The ten years' growth of land values in New York City from 1890 to 1900 (deducting the value of new buildings and other improvements) was $1,173,732,306.

The combined output of all the gold and silver mines of the United States for the same period was $1,000,997,140, or $172,735,166 less than the net growth in value of the City's land.

The total income from dividends on all railroad stocks of the United States for the same period was $895,176,104, or $278,556,202 less than the net growth in value of the City's land.

New York real estate is worth $393,500,000 more this year than a year ago. 365,000 people moved to New York City last year.

Any one who will study conditions in New York will soon learn beyond the shadow of a doubt that New York real estate is the safest and most rapid money-maker for the wise investor.

I don't ask you to take my word for it. Investigate for yourself Ask any one who knows New York real estate conditions.

---

Let me give you a few recent examples of the great increase in value of New York City real estate, right in Richmond Borough, right where the lots I offer you are located.

---

In the summer of 1906 two building lots were sold for $500, the buyer paying $100 down, and before he took deed he sold them again for $700. The purchaser thus made $200 on a $100 cash investment.

---

In April, 1906, a tract was sold for $18,500, and three days later was resold for $25,000, yielding a profit of $6,500. A week later $36,000 was refused.

---

Four lots were sold in 1904 for $1,100. In 1906 an offer of $6,000 was refused.

---

Now listen to this. It sounds almost impossible, but it's true:

Eight lots were purchased in 1900 for $5.00 each and sold in 1906 for $1,200—a profit of over 3,000%.

---

The lots I now offer are located in our beautiful Grant Terrace Development, right in Richmond Borough, New York City.

I have put a special price of $490 each on these lots and they are worth right now from $540 to $590 each, based on what similar lots in the neighborhood are bringing.

So, you see, by taking advantage of this special offer, you save from $50 to $100 a lot.

I make this very liberal offer on these lots in order to interest the readers of this publication in the money-making possibilities of New York real estate.

Do not neglect this opportunity.

$10 a month buys one lot.

$50 dollars a month buys five lots.

No more than five of these lots sold to any one person.

---

Here, in a few words, are the important facts about these lots.

**1. They are in Richmond Borough, New York City—not miles out in the country.**

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.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**2. New York City is spending $6,000,000 on improvements in Richmond Borough.**

**3. They have granolithic sidewalks, macadam streets, pure water, electric lights, shade trees, etc.**

**4. They are only five to ten minutes' walk from the Rapid Transit railway station.**

**5. Trolley runs right through the property.**

**6. Only a 5c., 5 minutes trolley ride to Midland Beach, one of New York's attractive seashore resorts.**

**7. Lots are full size 20 x 100 or over.**

**8. No interest charges on instalment payments.**

**9. No taxes for two years.**

**10. "Better than Life Insurance" plan, protecting your family against loss in case of death.**

**11. They are nearer the City Hall than lots in Bronx Borough that are selling for $5,000 each.**

**12. They are better value for the money than any similar lots in New York City.**

**13. Prices are advancing rapidly.**

**14. Present price $490 each.**

**15. Terms $10 per month per lot.**

---

Now I want to tell you something about our company.

We have been in business for nine years.

We are widely advertised and consequently well known.

We have spent nearly $1,000,000 in building up our business.

On May 1st we moved our main offices from Philadelphia to New York.

We occupy the entire 11th floor of the magnificent new Knabe Building at 437-439 Fifth Avenue.

We have $2,000,000 capital.

We can refer to more than 8,000 customers in all parts of America.

We can refer to more than 150 leading publications.

We can refer to bank and trust companies in New York and Philadelphia.

We refer to Dun's, Bradstreet's, or any other reliable commercial agency.

So you see you can deal with us with the assurance that your interests are safeguarded by an old-established, reliable, and financially responsible corporation.

Read what some of our customers say about us.

We have hundreds of such letters on file.

What I have done for others I can do for you.

I can help you make money safely and rapidly in New York real estate.

---

FLUSHING, L. I.

About a year ago I bought two lots and I am perfectly satisfied with my investment.

A. F. C.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

I am very much pleased with the lots I bought of you, and I am sure any one who has any business with you will also be satisfied.

Yours, L. R.

SANFORD, N. C.

The fact that I am increasing my holdings is sufficient evidence that I am highly pleased.

Very truly yours, E. T. B.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

I wish to thank you for your promptness in all our business relations, and regret that I am at present unable to increase my already valuable holdings with you.

Yours very truly, C. S. T.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The best intimation I can give of my satisfaction of your treatment of me is the fact that I am trebling my investment with you and propose to still further increase it.

Yours truly, A. C.

TORRINGTON, CONN.

I can say I am well pleased with my investment with your company.

Yours truly, H. G. O.

The above extracts are from letters from bona-fide clients of this company. Anybody interested can be placed in communication with the writers of these letters, by writing to us.

---

For nine years I have studied real estate conditions in all parts of the United States. And as a result I now specialize on New York City real estate, because New York real estate offers greater money-making possibilities than any other city in the world.

And the reason is plain.

It is simply because New York City is growing faster than any other city in the world.

And the faster a city grows in population the faster its real estate grows in value.

And that is why I say to you as I say to all my relatives, friends and customers—Buy New York real estate! Buy it now! Buy from my company, or from any other reputable concern, but buy!!!

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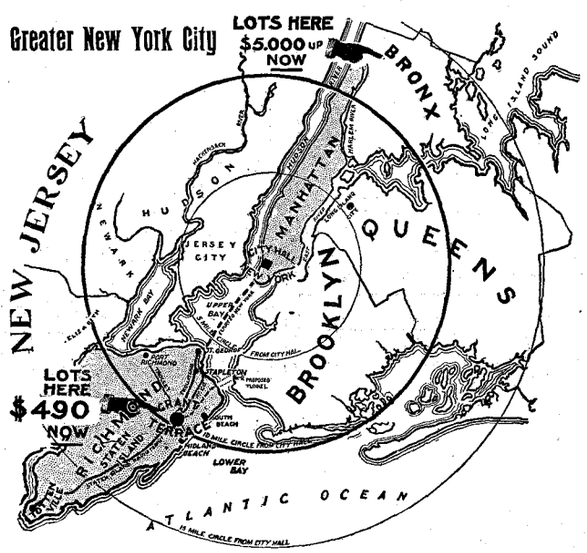


MAP OF GREATER NEW YORK, SHOWING THE LOCATION OF GRANT TERRACE

Only a limited number of these specially priced lots are reserved for readers of this advertisement. If you want one, be prompt. These lots are among the best in our whole Grant Terrace development. As soon as your application is received I will select the best unsold lot for you. Then, if for any reason you prefer some other lot, I will transfer it to you without further charge. Furthermore, I will absolutely guarantee to return your money any time within thirty days if the lot I select for you is not exactly as represented. Send $10 for each lot. No more than five lots to one person. Balance can then be paid $10 a month on each lot. These lots will be sold quickly. So telegraph the number of lots you want me to hold for you or send in the order blank right now—while you have the matter in mind. It will be the safest, surest investment you ever made.

**W. M. OSTRANDER**

**W. M. OSTRANDER**
Incorporated
SUITE 599
437-439 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

**FILL IN, CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS ORDER BLANK TO-DAY**

Enclosed find $....., as first payment on..... lots in your Grant Terrace Development, Richmond Borough, New York City. I will pay the balance at the rate of $10 a month on each lot. You are to select for me the best unsold lot or lots. If the lot or lots you select for me are not just as represented, I am to have my money returned to me at any time within thirty days from date of this order. If I am not suited with the lots you select for me I am to have the privilege of exchanging them at any time within thirty days for any other unsold lots of equal value. I am to pay no interest on instalment payments. I am to pay no taxes for two years. I am to be protected by your "Better than Life Insurance" plan.

*Name* .....

*Date*.....1907 *Address*.....



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## COOL IN SUMMER

Who desires rich, heavy desserts in hot weather? They are not healthful, and besides are difficult to prepare.

# JELL-O

**The Dainty Dessert**

will tempt the jaded appetite, cool the blood and can be prepared in dozens of different ways almost instantly.

**AN IDEAL DAINTY for CAMPING PARTIES.**

To prepare: Add boiling water; cool and serve.

*7 FLAVORS. 10 cents per package at all grocers.*

**Illustrated Recipe Book Free.**

Complies with all Pure Food Laws.

**THE GENESEE PURE FOOD CO., Le Roy, N.Y.**

*Visit Our Exhibit at Jamestown Exposition.*

## "Everyone Exclaims About Our Lights!"

"THE LAMPS are splendid. Everyone exclaims about the amount of light they give," writes Mrs. W. T. Reese, Tiffin, Ohio. "My City friends visiting here say they are as good as Gas. In fact, my home is now considered the best lighted house in the county. Why, when we go visiting our neighbors of an evening it is hard to keep from exclaiming about the poor light they have!"

The Angle Lamp is the **new** method of burning common kerosene oil, and is as different from the ordinary lamps in **results** as it is in **appearance.** It makes common kerosene the best, the cheapest and the most satisfactory of all lighting methods. Safer and more reliable than gasolene or acetylene, yet as convenient to operate as gas or electricity.

## THE ANGLE LAMP

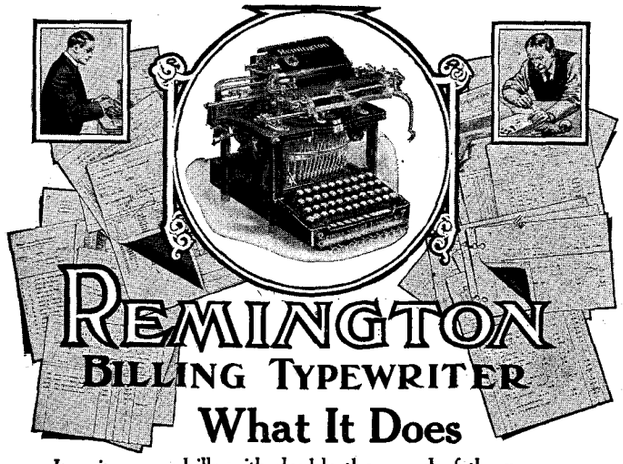
is lighted and extinguished like gas. May be turned high or low without odor. No smoke, no danger. Filled while lighted and without moving. Requires filling but once or twice a week. It floods a room with its beautiful, soft mellow light that has no equal.

And yet, the lamp actually pays for itself. For while the ordinary round wick lamp, usually considered the cheapest of all lighting methods, burns but about 5 hours on a quart of oil, the Angle Lamp burns a full 16 hours on the some quantity. But send for our catalog "47" explaining the new principles employed in this lamp, and for our proposition for selling on

**30 DAYS' TRIAL**

Wouldn't you like to have your home admiringly referred to by your neighbors as "the best lighted house in the county"—if you **knew** such a light would cost so **much less** than your present system as to pay for itself in a few months' use? Then write for catalog "47" describing The Angle Lamp fully and listing 32 varieties from $2.00 up. It is free for the asking.

**ANGLE MFG. CO., 159-161 West 24th Street, NEW YORK**



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## BILLING TYPEWRITER

### What It Does

It writes your bills with double the speed of the pen.

It writes bill and charge sheet at one writing—no more need for separate charge entries.

It writes, at the same time, any additional charge or order copies that your system may require.

It adapts itself perfectly to your system or the needs of any business.

It improves system, insures against errors—makes short cuts which were impossible under former methods.

It extends the field of the typewriter to form and tabular work of every kind and description, and always with an immense saving of time, labor, and expense.

**Send for our illustrated booklet on the Remington Billing Typewriter**

**Remington Typewriter Company**
(Incorporated)
**New York and Everywhere**

## Oppenheimer Treatment
**FOR**
# ALCOHOLISM
***The Leading Scientific Remedy***

**AVAILABLE** *wherever there is a* **PRACTICING PHYSICIAN**

An interesting booklet just issued to the profession, showing results secured with the OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT for alcoholism in private practice, will be sent to physicians upon request.

## Morphinism *and all* Drug Addictions

successfully treated at the Institute in NEW YORK

**OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE**
**159 West 34th Street, New York**

For printed matter and particulars cut this out and send it to OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE, 159 West 34th St., New York.

*Name*.....

E. *Address*.....


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